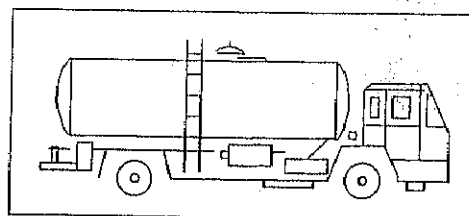
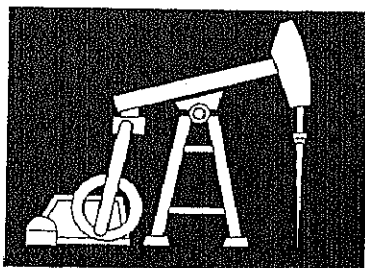
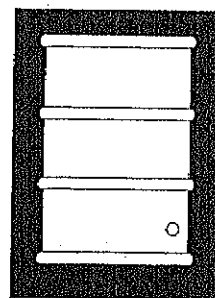
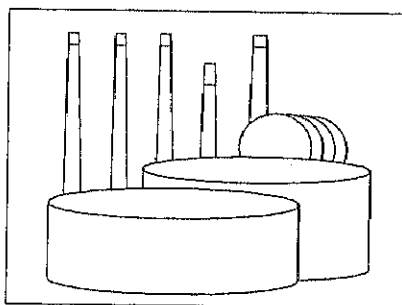
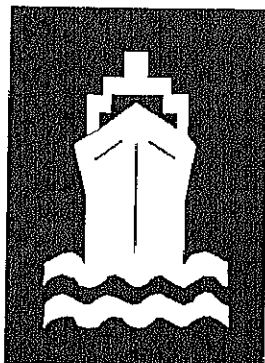
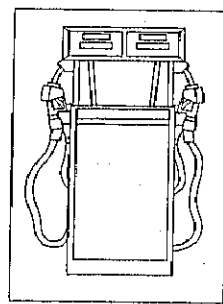
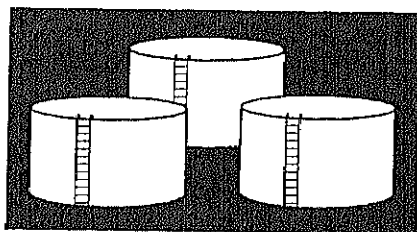


Data for Week Ended:
November 20, 1992

Weekly Petroleum Status Report

Includes:

Monthly Oxygenate Summary
(See Page 31)



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Preface

The *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) provides timely information on the petroleum supply situation in the context of historical information, selected prices, and forecasts. The WPSR is intended to provide up-to-date information to the industry, the press, planners, policymakers, consumers, analysts, and State and local governments. It is published each Thursday by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) and excerpts of the data are available electronically after 5 p.m. Wednesday. The data contained in this report are based on company submissions for the week ending 7 a.m. the preceding Friday. For some weeks which include holidays, publication of the WPSR is delayed by 1 day. The WPSR is not published during 1 of the last 2 weeks of the year depending upon which day of the week Christmas occurs. The following week's issue includes data for both weeks.

General information about this document may be obtained from Charles C. Heath (202) 586-6860, Director of the Petroleum Supply Division, Office of Oil and Gas, Energy Information Administration; or James M. Diehl (202) 586-5985, Chief of the Fuels Analysis Branch.

Specific information about the data in this report may be obtained from Larry J. Alverson (202) 586-9664 or Diana House (202) 586-9667.

Specific questions concerning the Petroleum Export Modeling System (PEMS) may be directed to Carol L. French (202) 586-9888 or Betty Barlow (202) 586-8746.

Specific questions about the data in Appendix B, EIA-819 Monthly Oxygenate Report, may be directed to Stephen Patterson (202) 586-5994.

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Highlights

Refinery Activity (Million Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	11/20/92	11/13/92	11/20/91
Crude Oil Input to Refineries	13.6	13.6	12.9
Refinery Capacity Utilization (Percent) ..	89.8	90.1	83.6
Motor Gasoline Production	7.2	7.1	6.9
Distillate Fuel Oil Production.....	3.3	3.3	3.1

See Table 2.

Refinery utilization for the 4 weeks ending November 20, 1992, was about 7 percent higher than for the 4 weeks ending November 20, 1991. Motor gasoline production for the 4 weeks ending November 20, 1992, was 3 percent higher than for the same period a year ago, and distillate fuel oil production was 6 percent higher.

Stocks (Million Barrels)

	Week Ending		
	11/20/92	11/13/92	11/20/91
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	325.8	320.2	343.1
Motor Gasoline	210.6	209.7	206.8
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	138.6	141.1	142.2
All Other Oils	393.2	395.3	385.4
Crude Oil in SPR	573.8	573.6	568.5
Total*	1,642.0	1,639.9	1,646.0

See Table 3.

Motor gasoline stocks increased slightly during the week, and were 3.8 million barrels higher than a year ago at this time. The current level is within the seasonally-adjusted average range for this time of year. These stocks do not include stocks of oxygenates (MTBE and fuel ethanol) which will be blended into gasoline to raise the oxygen level and octane rating. At the end of October, stocks of MTBE were about 19.2 MMB and stocks of fuel ethanol were about 3.0 MMB. Crude oil stocks increased 5.6 million barrels, but remain below their 3-year average range.

Net Imports (Million Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	11/20/92	11/13/92	11/20/91
Crude Oil	6.2	6.1	5.5
Petroleum Products	1.0	0.9	1.2
Total*	7.2	7.0	6.6

See Table 1.

Net imports of crude oil during the 4 weeks ending November 20, 1992, were 14 percent higher than those for the same period last year. Net imports of petroleum products were 19 percent lower than a year ago.

Products Supplied (Million Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	11/20/92	11/13/92	11/20/91
Motor Gasoline	7.2	7.2	7.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.2	3.0	3.0
All Other Products.....	6.6	6.4	6.8
Total*	17.0	16.6	16.8

See Table 9.

Total products supplied and motor gasoline supplied for the 4 weeks ending November 20, 1992, were about one percent above levels for the same period a year ago.

Prices (Dollars per Barrel)

	Week Ending		
	11/20/92	11/13/92	11/22/91
World Prices			
World Crude Oil	18.04	18.19	19.10
Spot Market Product Prices ¹			
Rotterdam Market			
91 RON Unleaded Gasoline	23.68	23.97	26.61
Gas Oil	23.59	24.80	27.28
Residual Fuel Oil	15.32	15.62	17.94
New York Market			
87 Octane Unleaded Gasoline	23.78	23.21	27.13
No. 2 Heating Oil	26.60	26.81	28.99
Residual Fuel Oil	16.50	16.35	16.50

¹Source: *Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide*, published by Bloomberg Petroleum Publications (Copyright 1992)

See Tables 12 and 13.

During the week ending November 20, 1992, the world crude oil price fell 15 cents per barrel from the previous week. On the New York market, spot prices for 87 octane unleaded gasoline rose 57 cents per barrel, and the spot price of No. 2 heating oil fell 21 cents per barrel. The New York distillate fuel oil price was \$3.01 per barrel higher than the price in Rotterdam.

*Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, 4 Weeks Ending 11/20/92

			Four Week Averages Ending		Percent Change	Cumulative Daily Averages 324 Days		Percent Change
Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)			11/20/92	11/20/91		1992	1991	
Crude Oil Supply								
(1)	Domestic Production ¹	E6,998	7,363	-5.0	E7,152	7,431	-3.7	
(2)	Net Imports (Including SPR) ²	6,235	5,463	14.1	5,983	5,698	5.0	
(3)	Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	6,347	5,578	13.8	6,064	5,812	4.3	
(4)	SPR Imports	0	0	--	11	0	--	
(5)	Exports	E112	115	-2.7	E92	114	-19.7	
(6)	SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-19	0	--	-17	53	--	
(7)	Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	154	-46	--	-4	-63	--	
(8)	Product Supplied and Losses	E-9	-22	--	E-13	-18	--	
(9)	Unaccounted-for Crude Oil ³	223	160	--	322	198	--	
(10)	Crude Oil Input to Refineries	13,583	12,918	5.1	13,423	13,299	0.9	
Other Supply								
(11)	Natural Gas Liquids Production	E1,635	1,693	-3.5	E1,679	1,656	1.4	
(12)	Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply	E113	99	13.9	E111	90	22.	
(13)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	E8	22	-63.6	E13	18	-28.	
(14)	Processing Gain	E719	731	-1.8	E750	704	6.	
(15)	Net Product Imports ⁴	958	1,181	-18.9	1,023	974	5.	
(16)	Gross Product Imports ⁵	1,760	1,990	-11.6	1,779	1,843	-3.5	
(17)	Product Exports ⁴	E802	808	-0.8	E756	869	-13.0	
(18)	Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-) ⁵	4	170	--	-70	-69	--	
(19)	Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	17,018	16,815	1.2	16,929	16,672	1.5	
Products Supplied								
(20)	Motor Gasoline	7,182	7,096	1.2	7,269	7,190	1.1	
(21)	Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	192	182	5.5	156	178	-12.2	
(22)	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,383	1,294	6.9	1,297	1,292	0.4	
(23)	Distillate Fuel Oil	3,188	2,961	7.6	2,999	2,905	3.3	
(24)	Residual Fuel Oil	1,038	1,104	-5.9	1,065	1,144	-6.9	
(25)	Other Oils ⁶	4,034	4,178	-3.5	4,144	3,963	4.6	
(26)	Total Products Supplied	17,018	16,815	1.2	16,929	16,672	1.5	
Total Net Imports		7,193	6,644	8.3	7,006	6,672	5.0	
Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)								
		11/20/92	11/13/92	11/20/91	Percent Change from Previous Week Year Ago			
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR) ⁷		325.8	320.2	343.1	1.7	-5.0		
Total Motor Gasoline		210.6	209.7	206.8	0.4	1.8		
Finished Leaded		3.9	3.9	5.7	1.6	-31.3		
Finished Unleaded		166.3	165.1	165.2	0.7	0.7		
Blending Components		40.4	40.8	35.9	-1.0	12.5		
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel		4.5	5.1	4.5	-12.1	-0.1		
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel		42.6	42.9	43.5	-0.6	-2.0		
Distillate Fuel Oil		138.6	141.1	142.2	-1.7	-2.5		
Residual Fuel Oil		45.8	47.0	48.8	-2.5	-6.1		
Unfinished Oils		104.1	102.2	108.5	1.9	-4.0		
Other Oils ⁸		E196.2	E198.3	180.3	-1.0	8.8		
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)		1,068.2	1,066.3	1,077.5	0.2	-0.9		
Crude Oil in SPR		573.8	573.6	568.5	0.0	0.9		
Total Stocks (Including SPR)		1,642.0	1,639.9	1,646.0	0.1	-0.2		

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).

³ Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item. See Glossary for further explanation.

⁴ Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids.

⁵ Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.

⁶ Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRGs), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, and distillate and residual fuel oils.

⁷ Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil in transit to refineries.

⁸ Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRGs, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils. For the current 2 weeks, stocks of these minor products are estimated from monthly data. (See Glossary: Stock change (Refined Products)).

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for exports and crude oil production. See Appendix for explanation of estimates of exports and crude oil production.

Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total. The percentages shown are calculated using unrounded numbers.

Sources: See page 25.

Table 2. U.S. Refinery Activity, 1990 to Present
(Million Barrels per Day)

Inputs and Utilization												
Year/Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Crude Oil Input	13.5	13.5	12.9	13.1	13.4	13.7	14.2	14.1	14.1	12.8	13.0	12.7
Gross Inputs	13.7	13.7	13.1	13.3	13.6	13.9	14.4	14.2	14.3	13.1	13.2	13.0
Operable Capacity	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7
Percent Utilization	87.8	87.9	83.9	85.0	87.1	89.1	92.4	90.7	91.1	83.5	84.2	82.8
1991												
Crude Oil Input	12.7	13.0	12.8	13.0	13.5	13.9	13.7	13.8	13.7	12.9	12.9	13.5
Gross Inputs	12.9	13.2	13.1	13.3	13.7	14.1	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.1	13.2	13.6
Operable Capacity	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7
Percent Utilization	82.5	84.4	83.2	84.6	87.5	89.8	88.8	89.1	88.3	83.4	83.7	86.6
1992												
Crude Oil Input	12.9	12.5	13.1	13.3	13.7	14.1	14.0	13.4				
Gross Inputs	13.1	12.7	13.3	13.4	13.8	14.3	14.2	13.6				
Operable Capacity	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.5	15.5	15.3				
Percent Utilization	84.4	81.4	84.8	85.7	88.3	91.9	91.4	89.0				
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
1992	09/04	09/11	09/18	09/25	10/02	10/09	10/16	10/23	10/30	11/06	11/13	11/20
Crude Oil Input	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6
Gross Inputs	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.8
Operable Capacity	E15.5	E15.5	E15.5	E15.5	E15.5	E15.5	E15.5	E15.3	E15.3	E15.3	E15.3	E15.3
Percent Utilization ¹	87.8	87.9	87.7	88.6	89.7	89.0	88.6	89.5	89.3	89.7	90.1	89.8
Production by Product												
Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.9	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.9
Leaded	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Unleaded	6.5	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.6
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9
Residual Fuel Oil	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0
1991												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.7	7.0	7.4
Leaded	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Unleaded	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.9	7.2
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1
1992												
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.0	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	6.8				
Leaded	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1				
Unleaded	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.7				
Jet Fuel	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5				
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.9				
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8				
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
1992	09/04	09/11	09/18	09/25	10/02	10/09	10/16	10/23	10/30	11/06	11/13	11/20
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2
Leaded	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unleaded	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
Residual Fuel Oil	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9

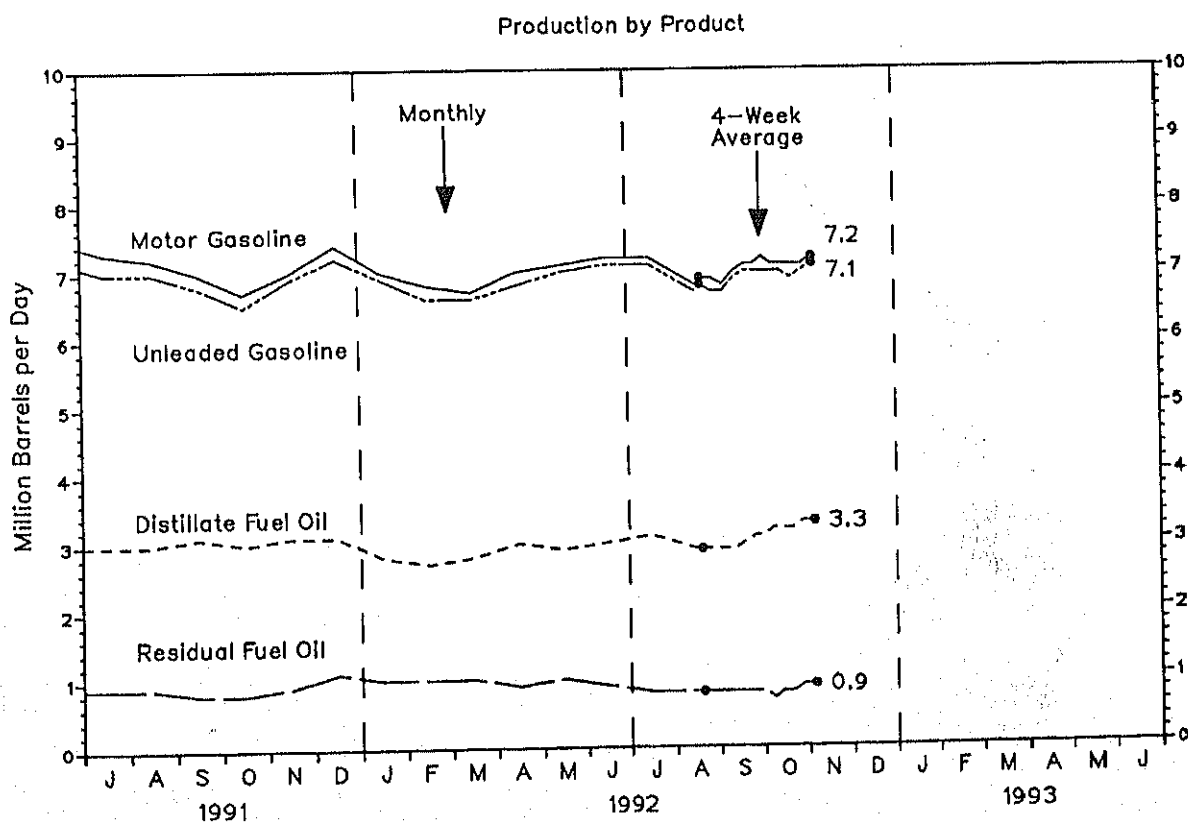
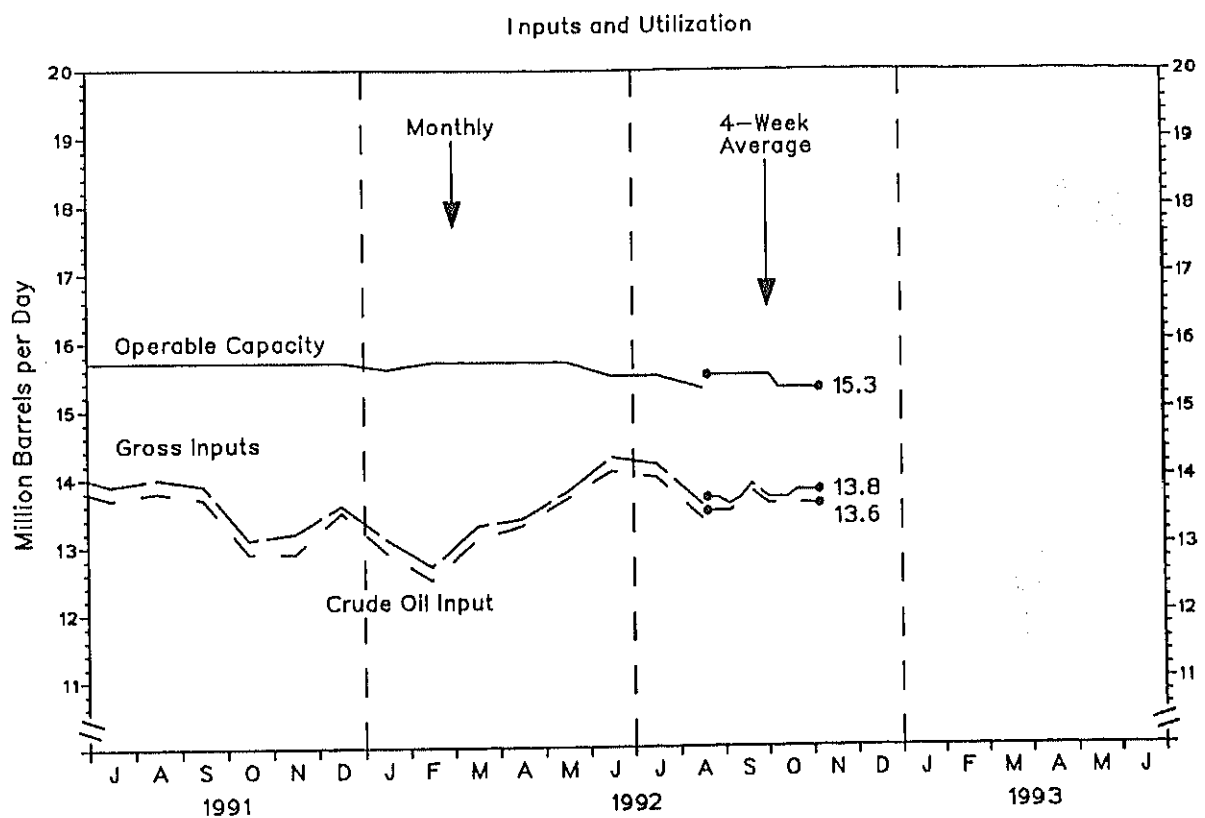
¹ Calculated as 4-week average gross inputs divided by the latest reported monthly operable capacity. See Glossary. Percentages are calculated using unrounded numbers.

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note: Production statistics represent net production (i.e., refinery output minus refinery input).

Source: See page 25.

Figure 1. U.S. Refinery Activity, July 1991 to Present



Source: See page 25.

Week Ending 11/20/92 Weekly Petroleum Status Report/Energy Information Administration

Table 3. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,¹ U.S. Totals, 1990 to Present
(Million Barrels)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Crude Oil ²	349.0	339.4	370.8	370.5	382.5	384.2	379.5	369.5	342.6	346.3	338.7	322.7
Motor Gasoline	236.3	245.0	227.3	223.0	217.5	212.6	218.2	209.7	228.6	220.0	217.2	219.6
Finished Leaded	17.8	15.3	13.4	12.8	11.9	10.5	10.5	10.5	11.3	10.5	9.8	9.9
Finished Unleaded	178.5	185.7	172.2	171.6	186.5	165.0	169.2	161.9	176.5	169.7	167.1	170.7
Blending Components	39.9	44.0	41.7	38.8	39.1	37.1	38.5	37.3	40.9	39.8	40.3	39.0
Jet Fuel	43.2	46.6	49.4	46.7	46.9	47.3	50.9	48.4	49.8	51.1	50.5	52.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	117.7	111.7	98.9	99.1	102.5	109.9	125.0	129.8	136.0	136.3	132.4	132.2
Residual Fuel Oil	50.2	51.2	46.3	49.0	49.7	46.8	49.0	49.0	49.4	49.3	50.1	48.8
Unfinished Oils	103.4	106.3	109.7	108.6	116.5	117.2	112.1	110.8	112.7	103.5	108.7	98.7
Other Oils ³	149.3	153.5	157.2	159.9	169.7	180.3	187.7	191.7	189.3	178.6	170.2	161.1
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,049.1	1,053.7	1,059.6	1,056.8	1,085.3	1,098.4	1,122.4	1,108.9	1,106.6	1,085.1	1,067.8	1,034.9
Crude Oil in SPR	580.6	580.9	582.3	583.4	586.2	586.7	586.7	589.6	589.6	589.4	586.0	585.7
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,629.7	1,634.6	1,641.9	1,640.2	1,671.5	1,685.0	1,709.1	1,698.5	1,696.2	1,674.4	1,653.9	1,620.6
1991												
Crude Oil ²	320.5	331.1	336.8	338.3	355.8	346.8	342.1	345.3	340.6	342.2	343.5	324.6
Motor Gasoline	225.0	219.2	209.7	204.9	209.5	214.5	208.5	208.7	216.2	203.1	208.9	219.0
Finished Leaded	10.0	9.1	7.9	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.2	6.5	6.6	6.0	5.5	5.3
Finished Unleaded	175.6	169.5	163.4	161.9	165.0	169.6	164.3	165.2	171.0	160.6	167.9	176.4
Blending Components	39.4	40.6	38.4	35.7	37.3	37.5	36.9	37.0	38.6	36.5	35.5	37.3
Jet Fuel	50.4	47.4	44.3	44.0	46.7	48.4	47.0	47.6	49.7	47.7	48.1	48.8
Distillate Fuel Oil	111.7	101.6	98.2	102.9	106.9	113.7	124.7	131.4	140.1	138.3	144.5	143.5
Residual Fuel Oil	48.0	45.8	43.2	45.2	48.8	43.7	43.7	45.8	48.1	48.3	49.0	49.9
Unfinished Oils	102.1	104.7	106.8	112.3	115.7	111.0	110.0	107.8	111.0	110.2	107.4	97.8
Other Oils ³	143.2	142.0	150.3	161.8	176.2	187.0	190.5	192.9	188.5	185.7	177.2	164.8
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,000.9	991.8	989.1	1,009.5	1,057.6	1,065.0	1,066.5	1,079.5	1,094.4	1,075.5	1,078.7	1,048.4
Crude Oil in SPR	585.7	581.6	568.5	568.5	568.5	568.5	568.5	568.5	568.5	568.5	568.5	568.5
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,586.6	1,573.3	1,557.6	1,577.9	1,626.1	1,633.5	1,635.0	1,648.0	1,662.9	1,644.0	1,647.2	1,617.0
1992												
Crude Oil ²	341.2	346.3	338.6	347.9	343.3	324.9	332.6	328.6				
Motor Gasoline	229.3	229.3	219.8	216.6	219.8	225.0	216.9	201.3				
Finished Leaded	4.9	4.7	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.6				
Finished Unleaded	186.1	185.1	177.3	178.7	181.6	184.3	177.5	163.0				
Blending Components	38.3	39.5	38.5	34.0	34.2	36.9	35.4	34.7				
Jet Fuel	44.7	42.9	43.8	41.6	45.4	44.8	46.5	45.6				
Distillate Fuel Oil	126.7	108.5	97.7	92.0	96.5	104.3	115.4	122.8				
Residual Fuel Oil	44.3	43.0	40.4	38.3	40.0	39.9	38.4	43.0				
Unfinished Oils	101.8	102.5	106.6	106.0	102.5	103.5	101.3	98.3				
Other Oils ³	151.9	144.5	153.8	169.9	185.3	190.1	199.8	211.3				
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,039.8	1,016.9	1,000.8	1,012.3	1,032.8	1,032.6	1,050.9	1,050.9				
Crude Oil in SPR	568.5	568.5	568.5	568.5	568.5	569.5	569.5	570.1				
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,608.4	1,585.4	1,569.3	1,580.8	1,601.3	1,602.1	1,620.4	1,621.1				
Week Ending:												
1992	09/04	09/11	09/18	09/25	10/02	10/09	10/16	10/23	10/30	11/06	11/13	11/20
Crude Oil ²	329.1	328.4	329.2	324.5	327.6	326.8	329.1	330.1	333.5	327.3	320.2	325.8
Motor Gasoline	202.4	204.7	206.7	207.7	209.7	207.9	208.7	208.0	204.7	209.6	209.7	210.6
Finished Leaded	3.9	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Finished Unleaded	160.7	160.3	161.6	163.7	165.6	164.5	165.9	165.1	161.0	163.9	165.1	166.3
Blending Components	37.8	40.8	41.4	39.8	39.7	39.3	38.8	39.3	39.7	41.8	40.8	40.4
Jet Fuel	47.5	48.5	49.8	49.2	48.5	48.5	48.1	49.0	48.2	48.5	48.0	47.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	125.2	131.9	132.1	133.1	132.0	132.0	131.2	134.2	136.1	137.7	141.1	138.8
Residual Fuel Oil	43.3	42.7	45.1	46.7	45.6	46.2	47.4	45.3	44.3	44.7	47.0	45.8
Unfinished Oils	95.6	95.2	95.6	98.6	98.1	100.1	101.0	102.4	101.6	104.3	102.2	104.1
Other Oils ³	^E 203.3	^E 202.9	^E 202.6	^E 203.4	^E 202.9	^E 201.3	^E 199.6	^E 204.7	^E 203.0	^E 201.3	^E 198.3	^E 196.2
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,046.4	1,054.3	1,061.1	1,063.2	1,064.4	1,062.6	1,064.9	1,073.5	1,071.4	1,073.4	1,066.3	1,068.2
Crude Oil in SPR	570.1	570.3	570.3	570.3	571.4	571.4	573.3	573.3	573.5	573.6	573.6	573.8
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,616.5	1,624.7	1,631.4	1,633.6	1,635.8	1,634.1	1,638.2	1,646.8	1,644.9	1,646.9	1,639.9	1,642.0

¹ Product stocks include those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign stocks held at, or in transit to, refineries and bulk terminals, and stocks in pipelines. Stocks held at natural gas processing plants are included in "Other Oils" and in totals. All stock levels are as of the end of the period.

² Crude oil stocks include those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, in lease tanks, and in transit to refineries. Does not include those held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

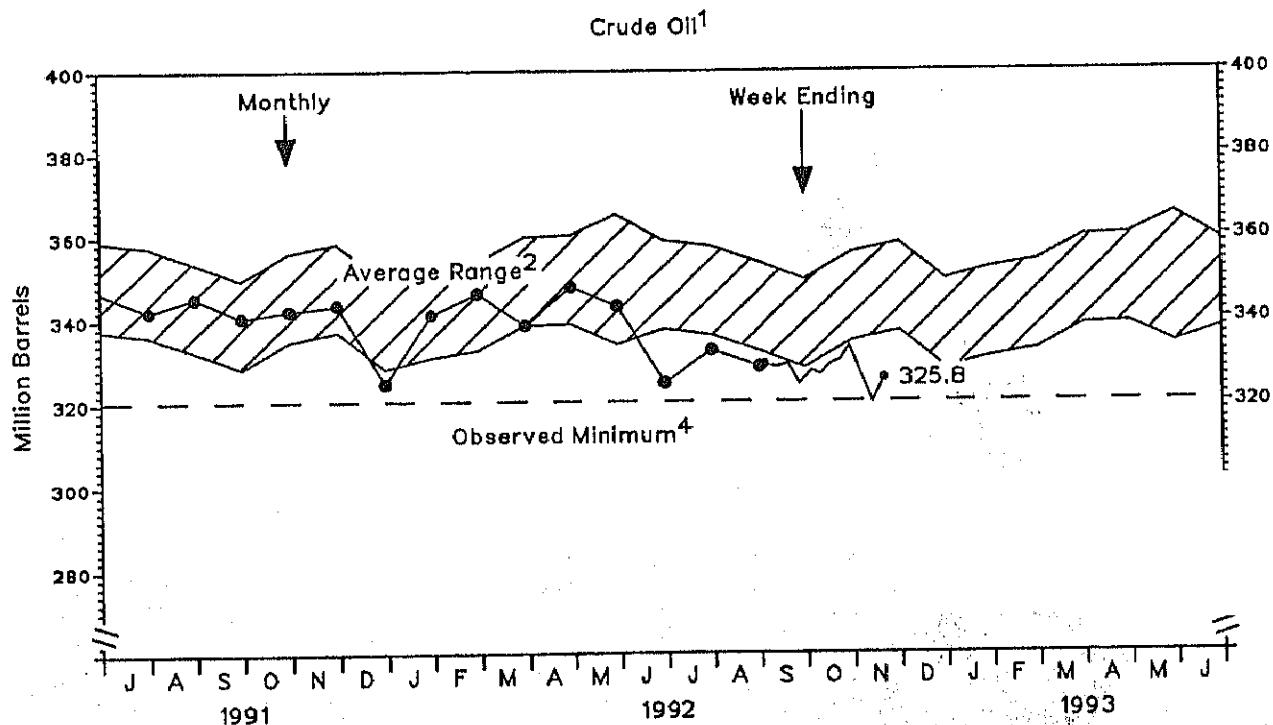
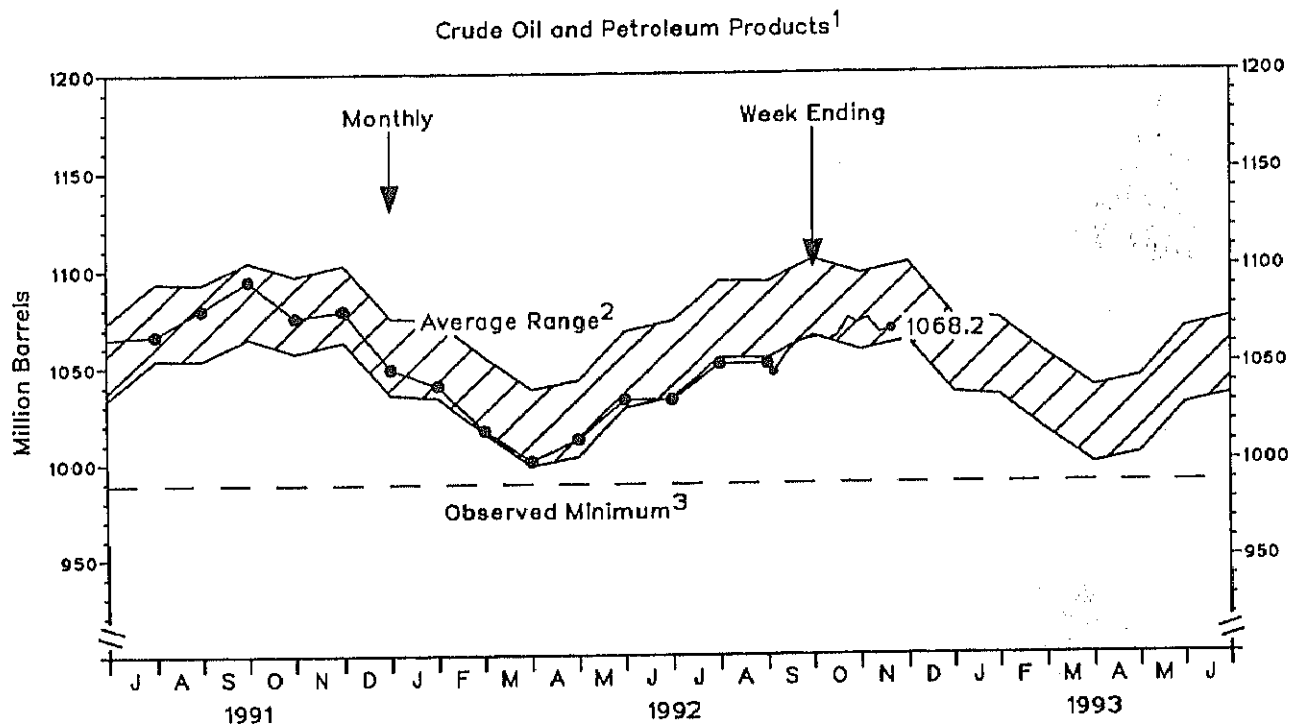
³ Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRG's, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

^E = Estimated. See Glossary for definition of "Stock Change (Refined Products)" for explanation of other oils estimation methodology.

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 25.

Figure 2. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Totals, July 1991 to Present



¹ Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign products and/or crude oil held at, or in transit to, refineries and bulk terminals, and stocks in pipelines.

² Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1989 - June 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

³ The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 989.1 million barrels, occurring in March 1991. See Appendix for further explanation.

⁴ The observed minimum for crude oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 320.5 million barrels, occurring in January 1991.

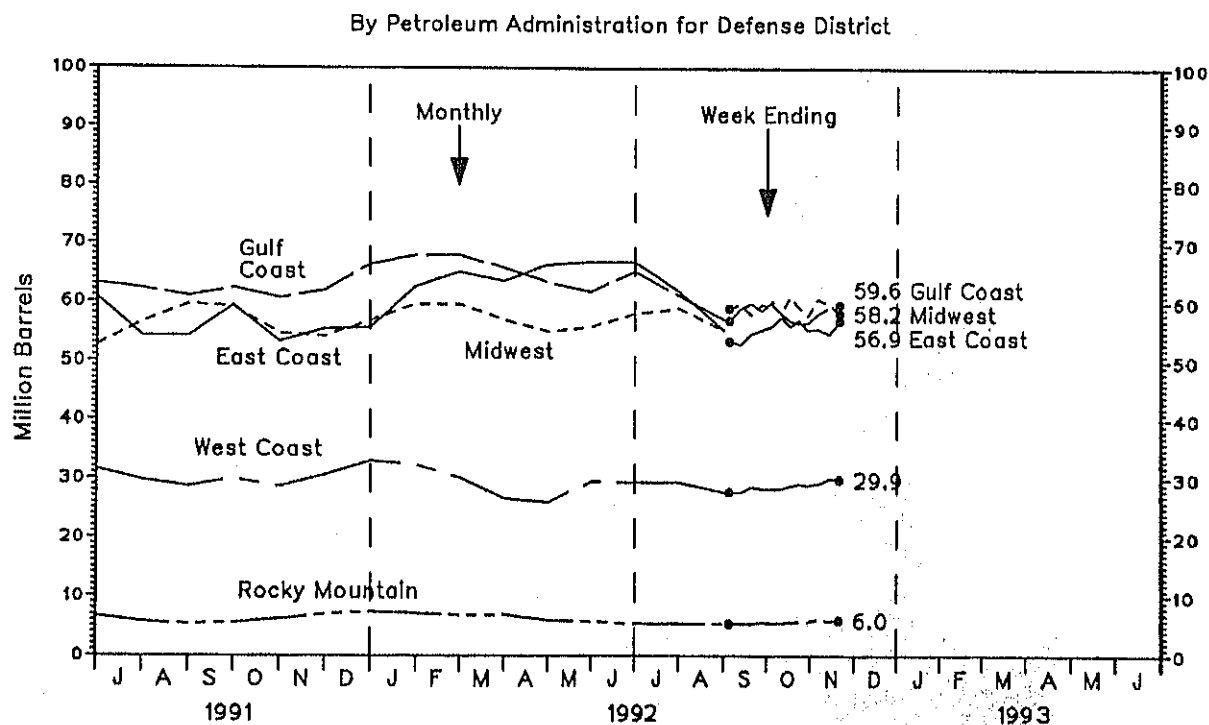
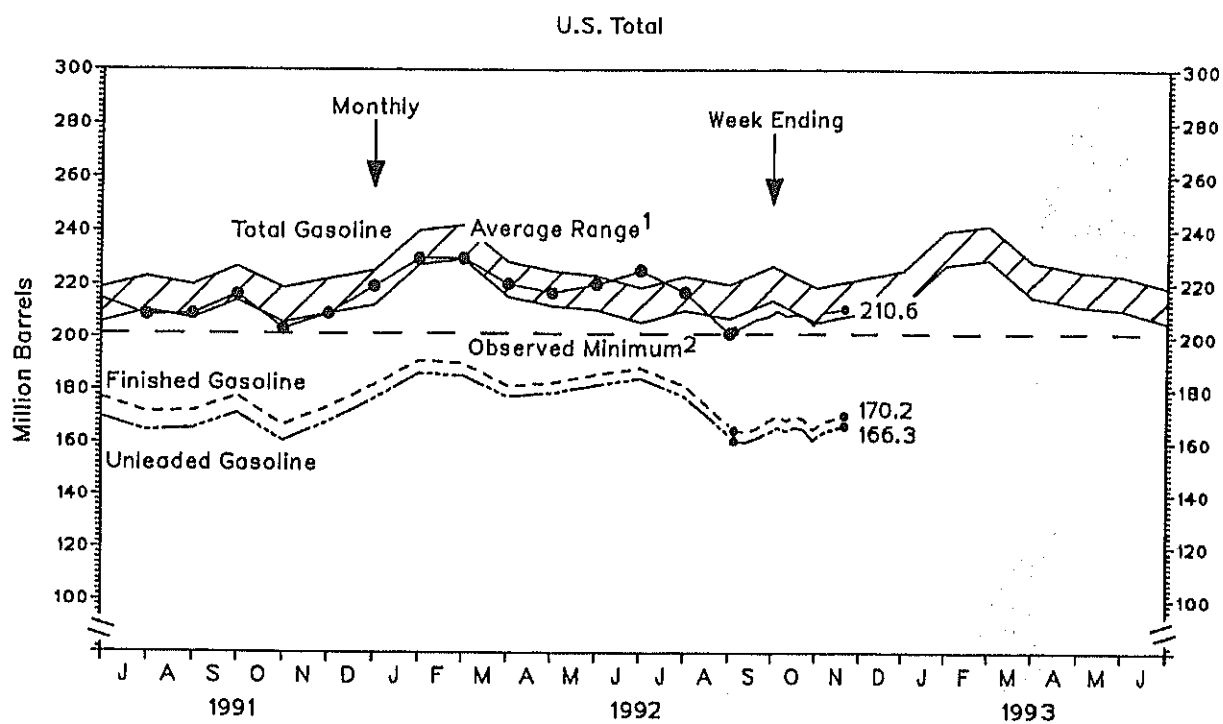
Source: See page 25.

Table 4. Stocks of Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD), 1990 to Present
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Finished Motor Gasoline	196.3	201.0	185.5	184.2	178.3	175.5	179.7	172.4	187.8	180.2	176.9	180.6
Leaded	17.8	15.3	13.4	12.6	11.9	10.5	10.5	10.5	11.3	10.5	9.8	9.9
Unleaded	178.5	185.7	172.2	171.6	166.5	165.0	169.2	161.9	176.5	169.7	167.1	170.7
Blending Components	39.9	44.0	41.7	38.8	39.1	37.1	38.5	37.3	40.9	39.8	40.3	39.0
Total Gasoline	236.3	245.0	227.3	223.0	217.5	212.6	218.2	209.7	228.6	220.0	217.2	219.6
East Coast (PADD I)	60.8	66.7	62.0	62.3	61.6	58.1	60.7	58.7	63.5	57.6	55.8	59.1
New England (PADD IX)	5.2	5.7	4.2	5.2	5.4	4.7	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.8	4.2	5.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	29.8	34.5	32.7	29.2	29.3	27.9	28.7	27.8	29.4	27.6	27.1	28.6
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	25.8	26.4	25.1	27.8	27.0	25.5	27.0	26.1	29.0	25.3	24.5	25.0
Midwest (PADD II)	64.6	66.8	61.0	59.7	58.7	59.4	57.3	55.8	61.3	57.6	55.5	55.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	68.0	71.4	64.9	61.1	60.9	61.6	66.4	61.4	65.9	66.4	67.6	66.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	8.5	8.4	7.7	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.2	5.9	6.3	6.5	7.2	7.5
West Coast (PADD V)	34.4	31.6	31.7	32.7	29.2	27.0	27.6	27.9	31.7	31.8	31.1	31.3
1991												
Finished Motor Gasoline	185.7	178.6	171.3	169.3	172.2	177.0	171.5	171.7	177.6	166.6	173.4	181.7
Leaded	10.0	9.1	7.9	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.2	6.5	6.6	6.0	5.5	5.3
Unleaded	175.6	169.5	163.4	161.9	165.0	169.6	164.3	165.2	171.0	160.6	167.9	176.4
Blending Components	39.4	40.6	38.4	35.7	37.3	37.5	36.9	37.0	38.6	36.5	35.5	37.3
Total Gasoline	225.0	219.2	209.7	204.9	209.5	214.5	208.5	208.7	216.2	203.1	208.9	219.0
East Coast (PADD I)	62.3	54.5	53.6	56.4	58.9	60.7	54.2	54.2	59.3	53.2	55.3	55.6
New England (PADD IX)	5.3	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.3	5.0	4.3	4.0	4.6	3.8	4.3	4.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	30.8	26.3	25.8	26.9	29.3	29.7	25.9	26.6	29.6	25.1	25.7	29.5
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	26.2	24.7	23.9	25.4	25.2	26.0	24.1	23.6	25.1	24.3	25.4	21.9
Midwest (PADD II)	57.6	60.0	57.4	56.0	54.0	52.6	56.5	59.6	59.1	54.6	54.1	56.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	64.9	64.1	61.2	56.6	60.0	63.1	62.2	60.9	62.3	60.6	61.9	66.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.7	8.3	8.0	7.2	6.8	6.6	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.2	7.0	7.4
West Coast (PADD V)	32.5	32.2	29.5	28.8	29.8	31.5	29.7	28.6	29.9	28.6	30.6	32.0
1992												
Finished Motor Gasoline	191.0	189.8	181.3	182.5	185.7	188.2	181.5	166.6				
Leaded	4.9	4.7	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.6				
Unleaded	186.1	185.1	177.3	178.7	181.6	184.3	177.5	163.0				
Blending Components	38.3	39.5	38.5	34.0	34.2	36.9	35.4	34.7				
Total Gasoline	229.3	229.3	219.8	216.6	219.8	225.0	216.9	201.3				
East Coast (PADD I)	62.6	65.0	63.5	66.3	66.9	66.9	61.9	55.4				
New England (PADD IX)	6.3	5.3	5.8	5.3	6.2	6.0	4.8	4.2				
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	31.8	36.8	34.5	36.6	33.7	34.4	30.0	26.7				
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	24.4	22.8	23.2	24.4	27.0	26.5	27.1	24.6				
Midwest (PADD II)	59.5	59.6	57.0	55.0	55.8	58.1	59.0	55.4				
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	67.8	67.9	65.8	63.4	61.8	65.3	61.2	57.2				
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.2	6.8	6.9	6.0	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.5				
West Coast (PADD V)	32.3	30.1	26.6	26.0	29.5	29.4	29.4	27.8				
Week Ending:												
1992	09/04	09/11	09/18	09/25	10/02	10/09	10/16	10/23	10/30	11/06	11/13	11/20
Finished Motor Gasoline	164.6	164.0	165.3	167.9	170.0	168.5	169.9	168.8	164.9	167.7	168.9	170.2
Leaded	3.9	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Unleaded	160.7	160.3	161.6	163.7	165.6	164.5	165.9	165.1	161.0	163.9	165.1	166.3
Blending Components	37.8	40.8	41.4	39.8	39.7	39.3	38.8	39.3	39.7	41.8	40.8	40.4
Total Gasoline	202.4	204.7	206.7	207.7	209.7	207.9	208.7	208.0	204.7	209.6	209.7	210.6
East Coast (PADD I)	53.4	52.9	54.7	55.3	56.1	57.5	56.0	57.1	55.4	55.6	54.7	56.9
New England (PADD IX)	4.4	3.7	4.1	4.2	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.9	3.9	4.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	25.0	26.7	27.2	27.8	28.0	28.9	28.5	28.8	27.2	26.6	26.6	27.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	24.1	22.5	23.4	23.3	23.1	24.0	22.7	23.5	23.7	24.2	24.2	24.2
Midwest (PADD II)	59.0	59.7	58.0	59.7	59.6	58.3	61.0	59.4	57.9	60.6	59.8	58.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	56.9	59.0	59.9	58.7	60.2	58.1	57.0	56.6	56.6	58.1	59.3	59.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.9	6.0
West Coast (PADD V)	27.7	27.7	28.6	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.9	29.1	29.0	29.2	30.0	29.9

Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 25.

Figure 3. Stocks of Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, July 1991 to Present



¹ Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1989 - June 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

² The observed minimum for total motor gasoline stocks in the last 36-month period was 201.3 million barrels, occurring in August 1992.

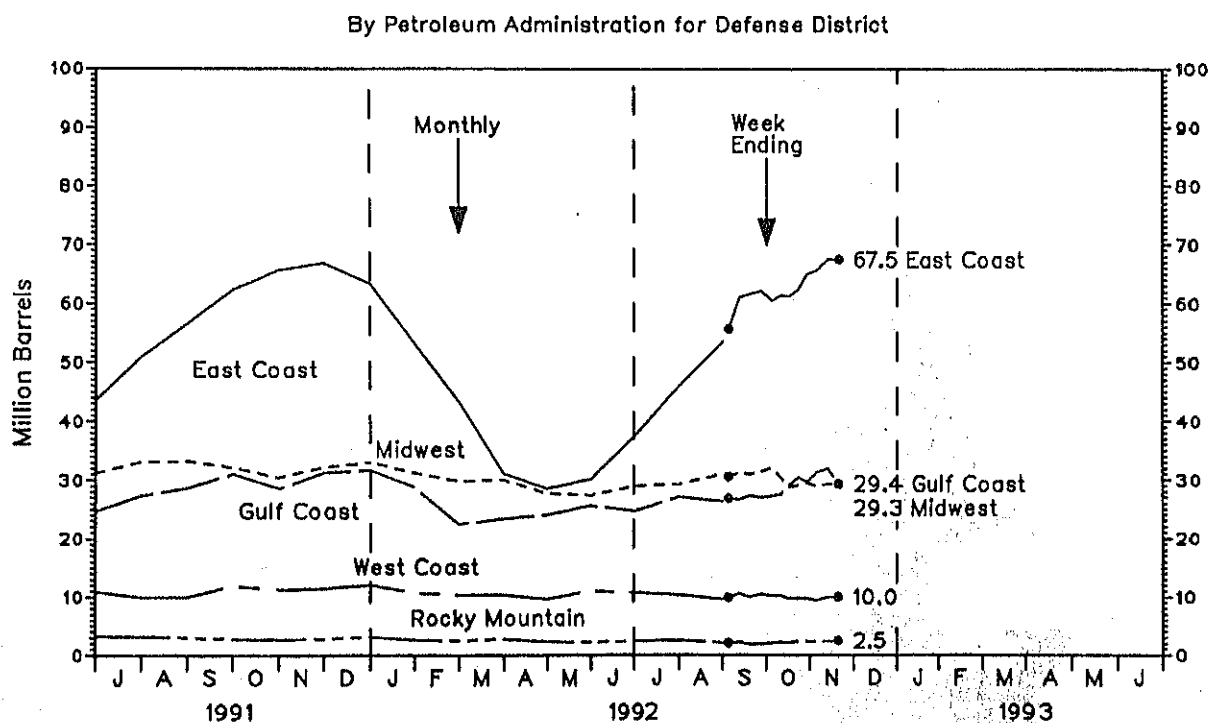
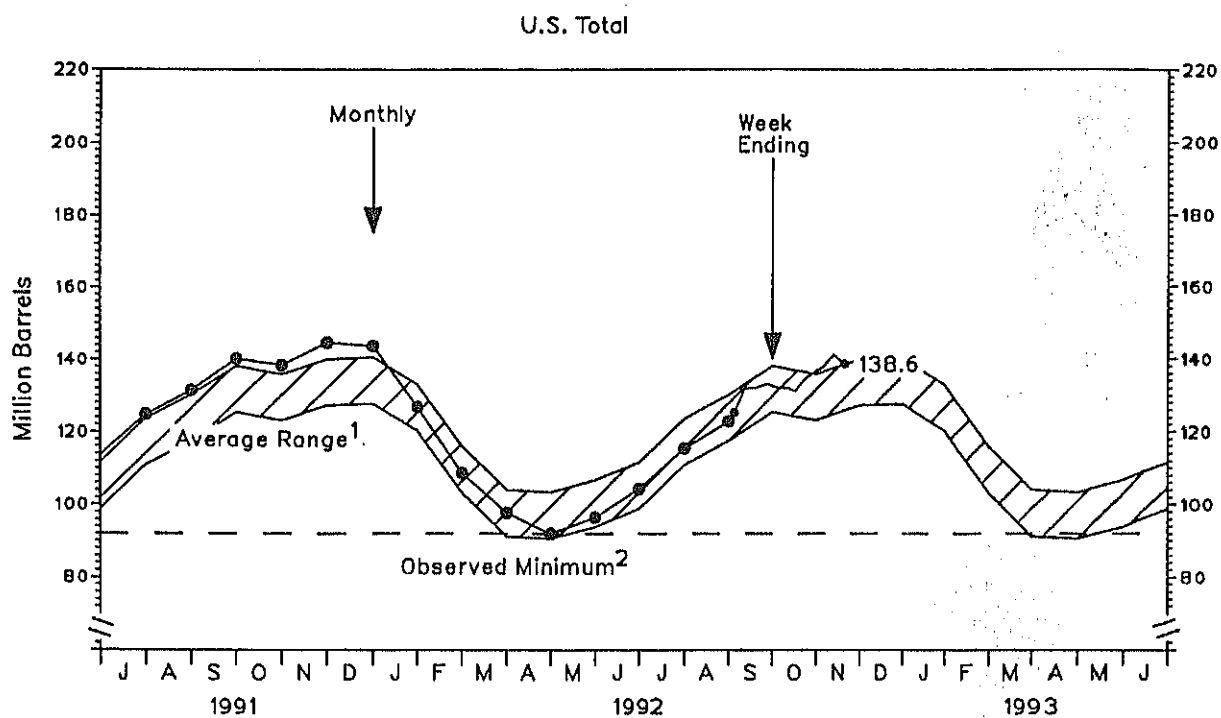
Source: See page 25.

Table 5. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD), 1990 to Present
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Total U.S.	117.7	111.7	98.9	99.1	102.5	109.9	125.0	129.8	136.0	136.3	132.4	132.2
East Coast (PADD I)	44.2	39.5	30.8	29.9	33.2	40.6	51.6	56.9	62.8	65.2	60.7	55.6
New England (PADD IX)	5.4	4.6	4.0	3.8	3.8	5.5	8.7	9.9	10.7	10.6	9.7	8.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	26.1	22.2	16.2	15.3	17.2	22.4	30.1	34.7	39.2	41.0	37.3	32.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	12.7	12.7	10.6	10.8	12.2	12.7	12.8	12.3	12.9	13.7	13.6	15.1
Midwest (PADD II)	33.2	32.6	30.1	29.4	30.0	30.0	31.6	30.4	30.0	28.7	30.0	32.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	25.6	24.4	23.4	25.5	24.0	24.9	28.4	29.0	29.3	29.5	27.0	28.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.3
West Coast (PADD V)	11.4	11.9	11.9	11.7	12.4	11.3	10.2	11.0	11.4	10.4	12.0	12.5
1991												
Total U.S.	111.7	101.6	98.2	102.9	106.9	113.7	124.7	131.4	140.1	138.3	144.5	143.5
East Coast (PADD I)	39.8	31.8	29.8	32.3	35.5	43.6	51.0	56.6	62.3	65.6	66.8	63.4
New England (PADD IX)	5.4	3.6	3.5	4.4	5.1	6.5	8.7	9.9	10.8	11.0	11.8	9.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	22.0	18.1	14.8	17.5	20.0	25.5	30.6	35.7	39.6	42.4	41.8	39.6
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	12.4	10.0	11.4	10.4	10.3	11.6	11.6	11.0	11.9	12.2	13.3	13.9
Midwest (PADD II)	29.9	29.8	30.0	30.6	31.6	31.2	33.1	33.2	32.1	30.4	32.2	33.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	27.2	25.9	25.1	26.7	25.5	24.7	27.4	28.6	31.0	28.5	31.2	31.7
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.2
West Coast (PADD V)	11.5	10.9	9.9	10.2	11.1	10.9	10.0	10.0	11.9	11.3	11.5	12.1
1992												
Total U.S.	126.7	108.5	97.7	92.0	96.5	104.3	115.4	122.8				
East Coast (PADD I)	53.2	43.3	31.1	28.5	30.2	37.4	46.1	53.6				
New England (PADD IX)	7.3	6.6	4.5	3.3	4.9	6.8	9.4	10.9				
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	34.6	25.7	16.7	15.8	14.8	18.0	25.2	30.9				
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	11.3	11.0	9.8	9.4	10.6	12.6	11.5	11.7				
Midwest (PADD II)	31.2	29.8	30.0	27.7	27.4	29.0	29.3	31.1				
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	28.8	22.4	23.4	24.0	25.6	24.7	27.1	26.4				
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.1				
West Coast (PADD V)	10.8	10.4	10.4	9.6	11.1	10.8	10.4	9.6				
Week Ending:												
1992	09/04	09/11	09/18	09/25	10/02	10/09	10/16	10/23	10/30	11/06	11/13	11/20
Total U.S.	125.2	131.9	132.1	133.1	132.0	132.0	131.2	134.2	136.1	137.7	141.1	138.6
East Coast (PADD I)	55.7	61.1	61.7	62.1	60.6	61.4	61.3	62.5	65.0	65.7	67.5	67.5
New England (PADD IX)	10.8	12.3	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.7	12.0	12.5	13.1	13.4	12.9	11.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	34.4	37.5	38.0	38.7	38.4	38.5	38.0	38.2	39.7	40.3	41.8	42.9
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	10.5	11.3	11.8	11.5	10.3	11.1	11.3	11.9	12.2	12.0	12.8	13.0
Midwest (PADD II)	30.6	31.3	31.0	31.5	32.0	30.5	28.9	29.1	29.5	29.0	29.3	29.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	26.9	26.7	27.4	27.0	27.2	27.6	29.2	30.5	29.7	31.3	32.0	29.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5
West Coast (PADD V)	9.9	10.6	10.1	10.5	10.2	10.3	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.4	9.9	10.0

Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 28.

Figure 4. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, July 1991 to Present



¹ Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1989 - June 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 year data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

² The observed minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 92.0 million barrels, occurring in April 1992.

Source: See page 25.

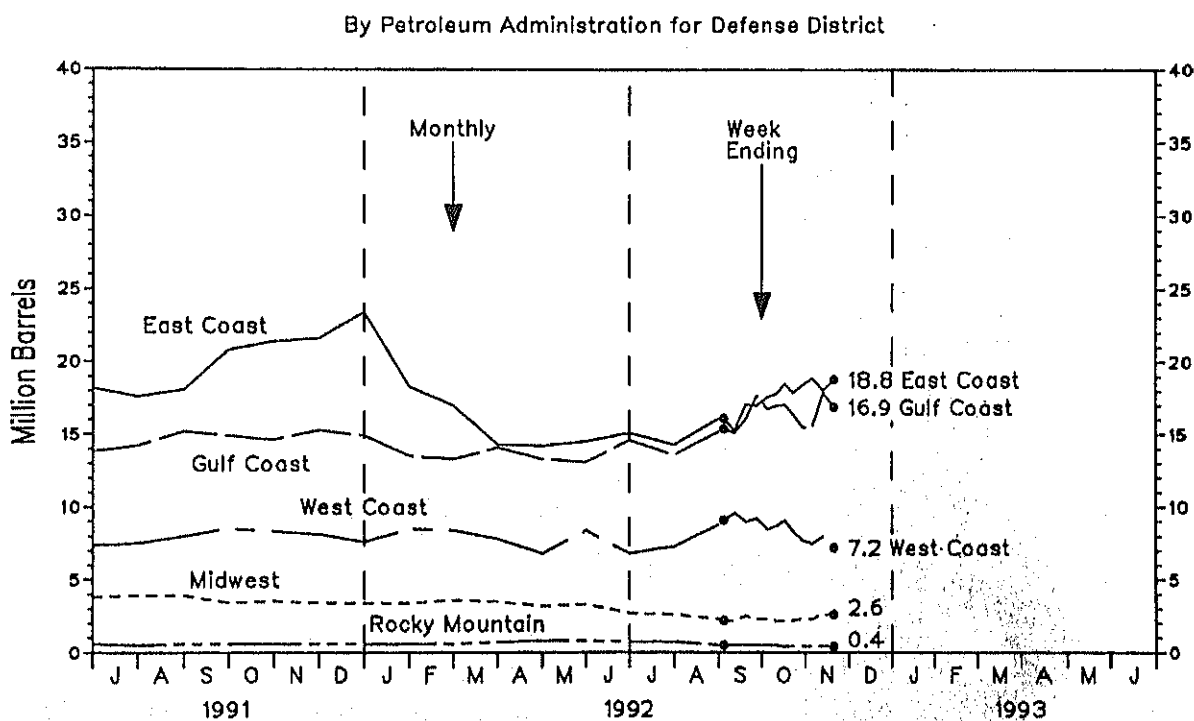
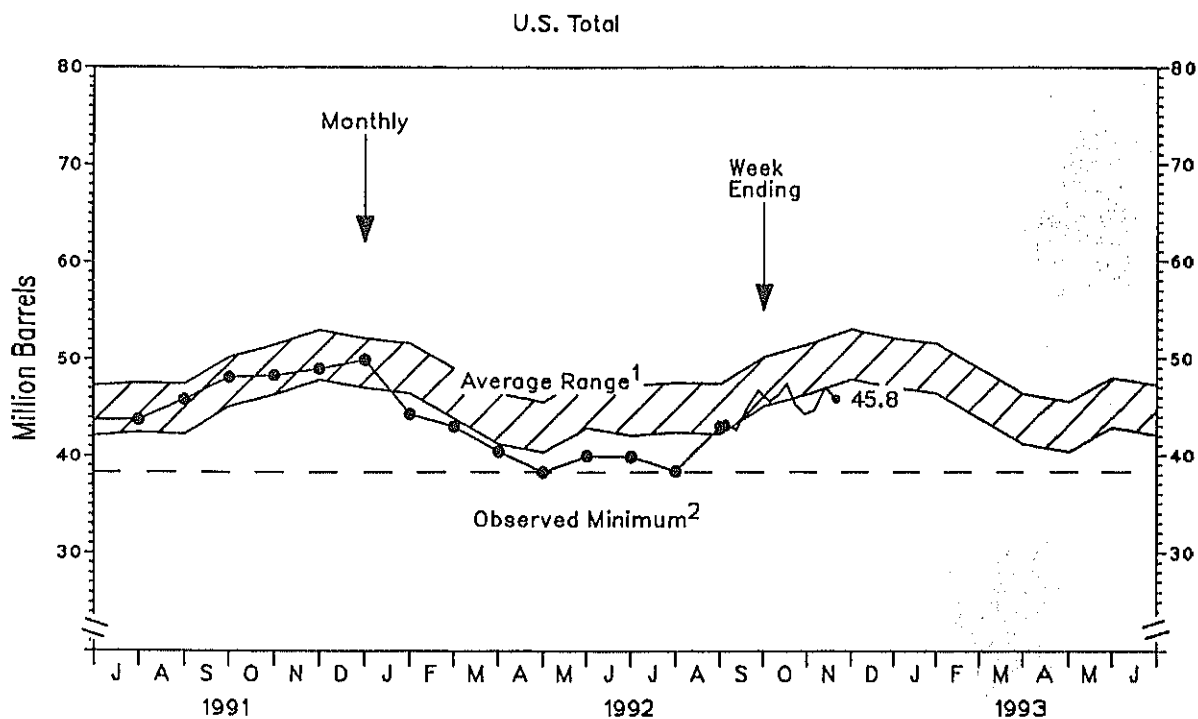
Table 6. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD), 1990 to Present
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Total U.S.	50.2	51.2	46.3	49.0	49.7	46.8	49.0	49.0	49.4	49.3	50.1	48.6
East Coast (PADD I)	22.4	23.2	18.4	19.1	19.9	20.1	21.5	21.4	22.3	22.5	22.2	23.3
New England (PADD IX)	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	17.8	18.0	14.0	14.7	15.5	15.6	15.5	16.4	17.3	18.2	17.7	18.4
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	2.5	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.7
Midwest (PADD II)	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	15.2	16.0	15.8	16.3	16.1	14.0	14.6	14.7	14.6	15.2	15.4	14.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
West Coast (PADD V)	8.4	8.1	8.0	9.4	9.2	8.3	8.8	8.6	8.0	7.5	8.7	7.1
1991												
Total U.S.	48.0	45.8	43.2	45.2	46.8	43.7	43.7	45.8	48.1	48.3	49.0	49.9
East Coast (PADD I)	22.1	17.4	15.1	16.3	18.8	18.2	17.6	18.1	20.8	21.4	21.6	23.4
New England (PADD IX)	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.1
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	17.7	13.6	11.8	11.7	13.8	13.6	12.6	13.4	15.3	15.8	16.5	17.9
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.4
Midwest (PADD II)	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	14.5	15.6	14.4	15.7	15.1	13.8	14.2	15.2	14.9	14.6	15.3	14.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
West Coast (PADD V)	7.5	8.9	9.5	8.8	8.4	7.4	7.5	8.0	8.5	8.3	8.1	7.6
1992												
Total U.S.	44.3	43.0	40.4	38.3	40.0	39.9	38.4	43.0				
East Coast (PADD I)	18.3	17.0	14.3	14.2	14.5	15.1	14.3	16.1				
New England (PADD IX)	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5				
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	13.5	12.4	8.4	10.1	10.2	10.7	10.3	11.9				
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	3.1	2.7	4.3	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.7				
Midwest (PADD II)	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.3				
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	13.5	13.3	14.1	13.3	13.1	14.6	13.6	15.2				
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5				
West Coast (PADD V)	6.5	8.4	7.8	6.8	8.4	6.8	7.3	8.8				
Week Ending:												
1992	09/04	09/11	09/18	09/25	10/02	10/09	10/16	10/23	10/30	11/06	11/13	11/20
Total U.S.	43.3	42.7	45.1	46.7	45.8	46.2	47.4	45.3	44.3	44.7	47.0	45.8
East Coast (PADD I)	16.1	15.3	17.1	17.0	17.6	17.8	18.5	17.9	18.4	18.9	18.1	18.8
New England (PADD IX)	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.8
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	11.5	11.5	12.2	12.7	13.3	13.3	13.9	13.4	13.7	13.9	13.5	13.7
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.3
Midwest (PADD II)	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	15.4	15.1	16.1	17.7	16.8	17.0	17.1	16.4	15.5	15.5	17.9	16.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	9.1	9.6	9.0	9.2	8.5	8.7	9.1	8.3	7.7	7.5	8.0	7.2

Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 25.

Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, July 1991 to Present



age level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1989 - June 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of m
ppendix A for further explanation.

observed minimum for residual fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 38.3 million barrels, occurring in April 1992.

See page 25.

Figure 6. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products by Product, July 1991 to Present

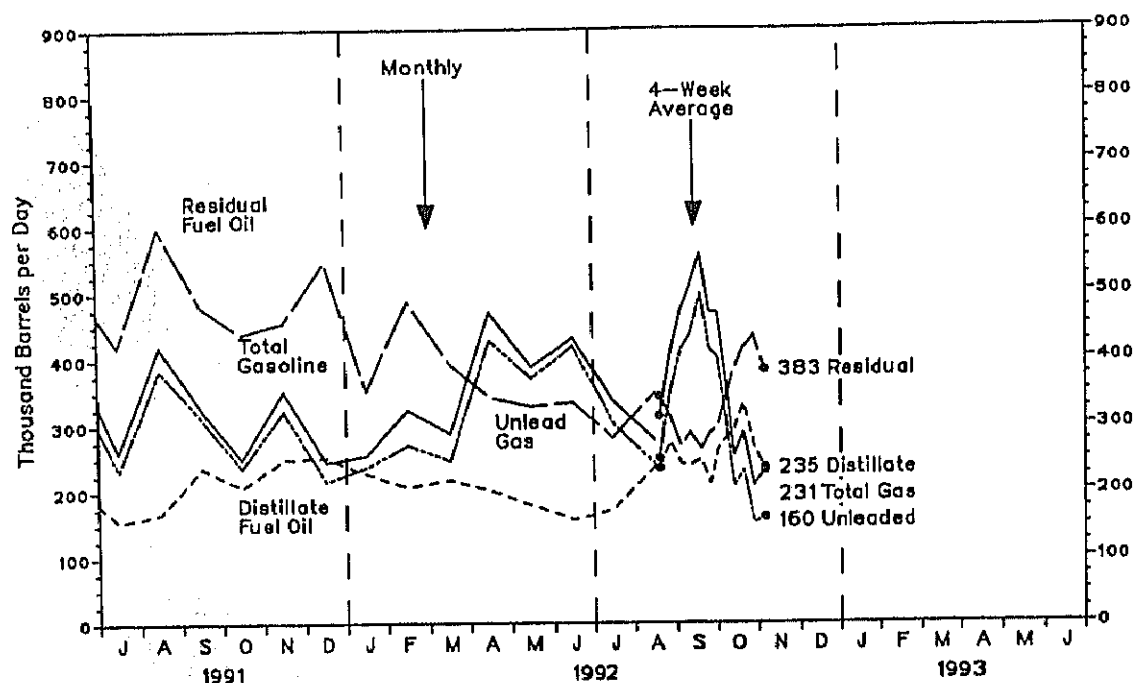


Table 7. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products by Product, 1990 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Total Motor Gasoline	488	474	348	380	648	507	520	357	316	216	318	280
Finished Leaded	1	0	0	0	2	3	1	6	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded	416	411	270	328	583	373	431	307	253	192	259	263
Blending Components	71	63	78	52	63	131	89	44	62	24	57	16
Jet Fuel	163	158	120	103	119	125	99	83	81	71	93	82
Distillate Fuel Oil	505	357	281	308	209	257	236	293	226	190	238	239
Residual Fuel Oil	825	663	335	559	507	485	536	574	313	383	387	484
Other Petroleum Products ¹	1,004	852	766	694	897	949	801	885	761	725	884	743
1991												
Total Motor Gasoline	265	151	280	441	578	400	260	420	325	249	352	245
Finished Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded	228	115	235	381	528	383	232	385	312	238	322	218
Blending Components	57	37	45	60	48	37	28	35	13	13	30	29
Jet Fuel	67	44	65	73	87	64	67	88	92	59	56	42
Distillate Fuel Oil	192	139	206	258	186	209	155	168	237	207	249	252
Residual Fuel Oil	425	384	332	416	425	512	420	599	481	438	455	547
Other Petroleum Products ¹	839	682	598	701	881	726	898	750	880	832	975	686
1992												
Total Motor Gasoline	255	323	288	471	387	431	337	276				
Finished Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Finished Unleaded	237	270	247	428	370	419	303	240				
Blending Components	18	53	42	44	16	11	34	37				
Jet Fuel	39	56	56	59	88	86	81	103				
Distillate Fuel Oil	227	207	218	202	179	157	172	236				
Residual Fuel Oil	352	487	392	342	328	334	280	347				
Other Petroleum Products ¹	835	647	765	879	749	734	807	837				
1993												
Total Motor Gasoline												
Finished Leaded												
Finished Unleaded												
Blending Components												
Jet Fuel												
Distillate Fuel Oil												
Residual Fuel Oil												
Other Petroleum Products ¹												

¹ Includes imports of kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, and other oils.

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: EIA, Petroleum Imports.

Figure 7. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1991 to Present

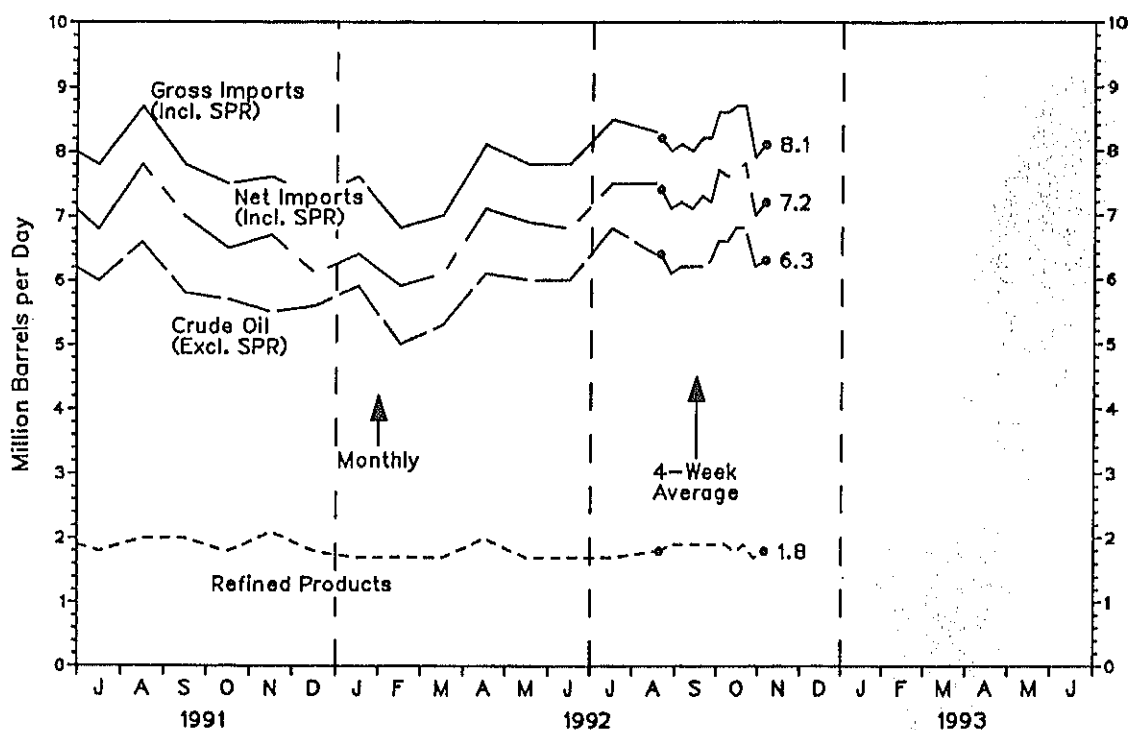


Table 8. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1990 to Present
(Million Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	6.2	5.9	6.1	5.8	6.4	6.4	6.9	6.4	5.7	5.1	5.1	4.8
SPR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refined Products	3.0	2.5	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	9.2	8.4	8.0	7.9	8.8	8.7	9.0	8.6	7.4	6.7	7.0	6.4
Total Exports ¹	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	8.5	7.6	7.1	7.1	8.1	7.9	8.4	7.8	6.5	5.8	5.9	5
1991												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.5	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.6	5.8	5.7	5.5	
SPR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Refined Products	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8		
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	7.1	6.9	6.6	7.4	8.5	8.2	7.8	8.7	7.8	7.5		
Total Exports ¹	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9		
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	5.9	5.4	5.7	6.7	7.4	7.3	6.8	7.8	7.0	6.5		
1992												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	5.9	5.0	5.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.8	6.4				
SPR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Refined Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8				
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	7.6	6.8	7.0	8.1	7.8	7.8	8.5	8.3				
Total Exports ¹	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8				
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	6.4	5.9	6.1	7.1	6.9	6.8	7.5	7.5				
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
1992	09/04	09/11	09/18	09/25	10/02	10/09	10/16	10/23	10/30	11/06	11/13	11/20
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.2	6.9
SPR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Refined Products	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	7.9	8.1
Total Exports ¹	E 0.9	E 0.9	E 0.9	E 0.9	E 0.9	E 0.9	E 0.9	E 0.9	E 1.0	E 0.9	E 0.9	E 0.9
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.0	7.2

¹ Includes exports of crude oil and refined petroleum products. Crude oil exports are restricted to (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet, (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada, and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 25.

Figure 8. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, July 1991 to Present

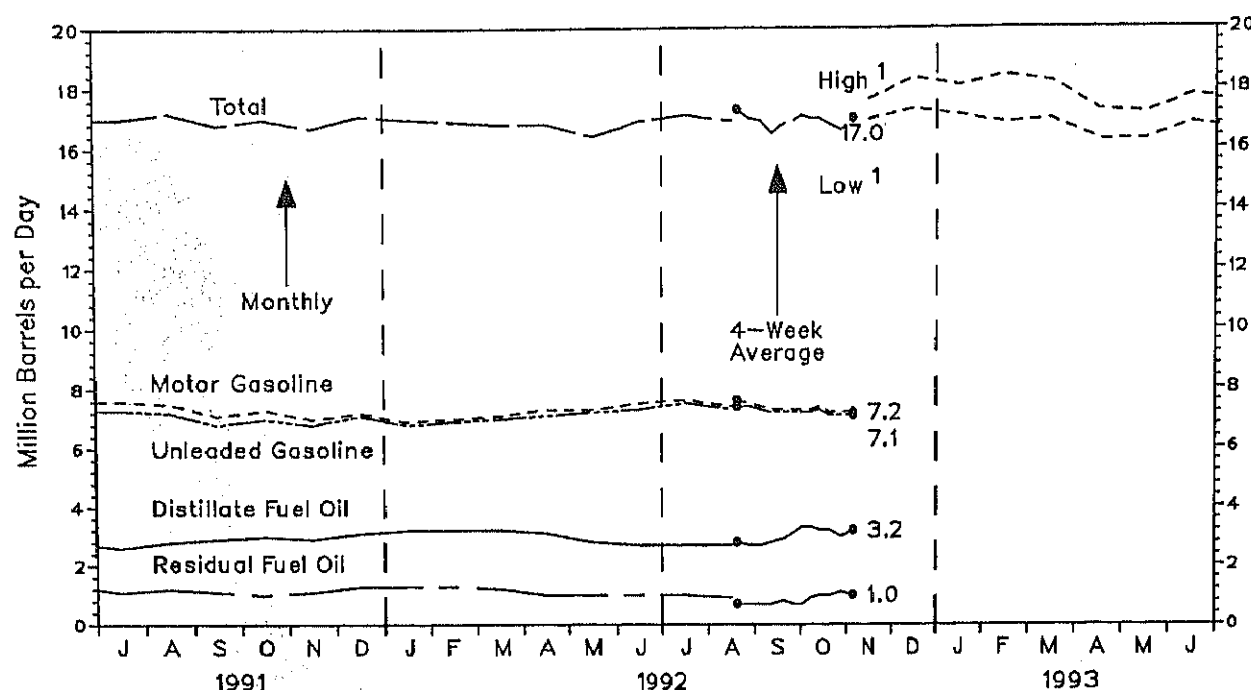


Table 9. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, 1990 to Present (Million Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.6	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.8	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.0
Leaded	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Unleaded	6.2	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.4	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.7
Jet Fuel	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.8
Residual Fuel Oil	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3
Other Oils	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.9
Total	17.0	17.2	17.1	16.8	16.9	17.2	17.1	18.1	16.5	16.9	16.7	16.5
1991												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.2
Leaded	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Unleaded	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.2	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1
Jet Fuel	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.1
Residual Fuel Oil	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3
Other Oils	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.0
Total	16.9	16.3	16.2	16.1	16.2	16.9	17.0	17.2	16.8	17.0	16.7	17.1
1992												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.4				
Leaded	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1				
Unleaded	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.3				
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6				
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7				
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9				
Other Oils	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3				
Total	17.0	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.4	16.9	17.1	16.9				
Four-Week Period Ending:												
	09/04	09/11	09/18	09/25	10/02	10/09	10/16	10/23	10/30	11/06	11/13	11/20
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2
Leaded	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unleaded	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.1
Jet Fuel	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.2
Residual Fuel Oil	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Other Oils	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.0
Total	17.3	17.0	16.9	16.5	16.8	16.9	17.1	17.0	17.0	16.8	16.6	17.0

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 25.

Table 10. U.S. Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil, 1989 to Present
(Dollars per Barrel)

Year/Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1989												
Domestic	15.50	16.11	17.34	18.91	19.01	18.56	18.32	17.23	17.70	18.20	18.45	19.16
Imported	16.04	16.61	17.77	19.59	19.05	18.27	17.99	17.23	17.62	18.29	18.32	20.05
Composite	15.73	16.32	17.52	19.22	19.03	18.43	18.18	17.23	17.66	18.24	18.39	19.54
1990												
Domestic	20.75	20.75	19.32	17.37	16.45	15.06	15.86	22.96	30.14	33.32	30.75	26.46
Imported	20.51	19.78	18.94	16.66	16.07	15.15	16.54	24.26	29.88	32.88	30.19	25.56
Composite	20.64	20.31	19.14	17.05	16.27	15.11	16.19	23.55	30.03	33.14	30.52	26.09
1991												
Domestic	23.25	19.55	18.12	18.56	18.98	18.16	18.91	19.10	19.31	20.39	20.01	17.84
Imported	22.30	18.30	17.58	18.32	18.36	17.78	18.14	18.71	19.00	19.66	19.35	17.17
Composite	22.85	19.03	17.89	18.46	18.70	17.98	18.57	18.92	19.17	20.16	19.72	17.56
1992												
Domestic	16.75	16.49	16.81	17.88	18.86	20.13	20.42	19.84	P 19.88			
Imported	16.10	16.00	16.36	17.37	18.79	19.83	19.74	19.25	P 19.26			
Composite	16.47	16.28	16.62	17.66	18.83	19.99	20.10	19.56	P 19.59			

P=Preliminary.

Table 11. U.S. Average Retail Selling Prices of Motor Gasoline and Residential Heating Oil, 1989 to Present
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1989												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	87.6	88.6	90.7	104.7	109.8	109.3	107.5	103.4	100.7	100.1	97.5	96.1
Unleaded Premium	109.1	110.0	111.5	122.1	127.8	127.8	126.4	123.3	121.3	120.9	118.7	117.0
Unleaded Regular	91.8	92.6	94.0	106.5	111.9	111.4	109.2	105.7	102.9	102.7	99.9	98.0
All-Types	94.4	95.5	97.4	109.8	115.2	115.0	113.2	109.6	107.3	107.1	104.6	103.0
Residential Heating Oil ¹	84.9	85.5	87.1	87.8	86.6	84.1	82.1	81.5	81.5	85.6	88.3	107.6
1990												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	100.6	101.1	99.9	102.7	104.4	107.7	108.9	119.8	129.7	135.4	135.1	133.5
Unleaded Premium	123.0	122.7	121.8	123.3	124.8	127.1	127.2	136.9	146.7	155.4	155.9	153.7
Unleaded Regular	104.2	103.7	102.3	104.4	106.1	108.8	108.4	119.0	129.4	137.8	137.7	135.4
All-Types	109.0	108.6	107.6	109.6	111.4	114.0	113.9	124.6	134.7	143.1	143.2	141.0
Residential Heating Oil ¹	114.0	96.5	94.9	93.2	90.7	86.4	83.7	98.8	114.2	125.8	124.1	119.7
1991												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular ²	124.6	113.7	104.7	106.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unleaded Premium	143.1	132.1	126.4	128.1	133.1	133.8	131.3	131.8	132.4	130.7	131.8	130.9
Unleaded Regular	124.7	114.3	108.2	110.4	115.6	116.0	112.7	114.0	114.3	112.2	113.4	112.3
All-Types	130.4	119.8	113.8	115.9	120.9	121.4	118.5	119.6	119.9	118.0	119.3	118.2
Residential Heating Oil ¹	116.8	110.3	102.6	96.9	92.5	89.3	86.6	87.0	89.6	94.0	97.9	95.9
1992												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular ²	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Unleaded Premium	126.7	124.8	125.0	126.8	131.7	135.9	136.3	134.8	134.6	134.5		
Unleaded Regular	107.3	105.4	105.8	107.9	113.6	117.9	117.5	115.8	115.8	115.4		
All-Types	113.5	111.7	112.2	114.3	119.7	123.9	123.8	122.1	122.2	121.9		
Residential Heating Oil ¹	94.1	94.1	93.0	92.5	92.3	92.2	90.4	P 88.5	NA	NA		

¹ Residential heating oil prices do not include taxes.

² The leaded regular motor gasoline price is no longer available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). A mid-grade unleaded motor gasoline price will be published when, based on current schedules, the BLS makes them available in 1992.

NA=Not Available.

P=Preliminary.

Source: See page 25.

Table 12. World Crude Oil Prices¹
(Dollars per Barrel)

(Dollars per Barrel)									
Country	Type of Crude/API Gravity ²	In Effect:							
		20 Nov 92	13 Nov 92	1 Jan 92	1 Jan 91	1 Jan 90	1 Jan 89	1 Jan 88	31 Dec 78
OPEC									
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Light 34°	17.70	18.05	15.90	24.00	18.40	13.15	17.52	12.70
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Medium 31°	16.30	16.65	14.25	22.00	17.55	12.30	16.92	12.32
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Heavy 27°	15.30	15.65	14.45	20.00	17.15	11.90	16.27	12.02
Abu Dhabi	Murban 39°	18.80	19.15	16.80	24.65	19.05	13.70	17.92	13.26
Dubai	Fateh 32°	17.10	17.45	14.65	23.10	17.65	13.00	15.20	12.64
Qatar	Dukhan 40°	18.20	18.55	16.05	24.40	18.30	13.45	15.70	13.19
Iran	Iranian Light 34°	17.65	18.00	15.50	23.65	18.20	12.75	15.55	13.45
Iran	Iranian Heavy 31°	16.35	16.70	13.80	22.90	17.55	12.45	15.00	12.49
Iraq	Kirkuk Blend 36°	NA	NA	NA	NA	19.45	14.40	16.20	13.17
Kuwait	Kuwait Blend 31°	16.20	16.55	NA	NA	17.35	12.30	16.67	12.22
Neutral Zone	Khafji 28°	14.70	15.05	14.45	20.00	17.05	11.90	16.27	12.03
Algeria	Saharan Blend 44°	19.95	20.00	18.80	28.85	21.15	16.10	18.87	14.10
Nigeria	Bonny Light 37°	19.85	19.95	18.20	27.80	21.20	15.05	18.92	15.12
Nigeria	Forcados 31°	19.75	19.90	18.10	27.30	21.35	15.95	18.52	13.70
Libya	Es Sider 37°	18.85	18.85	17.20	26.90	20.40	15.40	18.52	13.68
Indonesia	Minas 34°	20.60	20.60	18.65	26.50	18.55	15.50	17.56	13.55
Venezuela	Tia Juana Light 31°	18.97	19.47	19.67	28.62	24.69	12.27	17.62	13.54
Venezuela	Bachaquero 24°	17.12	16.62	13.94	27.89	16.87	11.45	14.26	12.39
Venezuela	Bachaquero 17°	15.25	14.75	10.45	24.45	15.00	10.00	12.20	11.38
Gabon	Mandji 30°	17.10	17.15	14.55	23.25	19.05	14.00	17.32	12.59
Ecuador	Oriente 30°	16.57	16.57	13.94	22.67	18.81	13.56	15.46	12.35
Total OPEC ³	NA	17.67	17.90	15.88	24.18	18.72	13.36	16.77	13.03
Non-OPEC									
United Kingdom	Brent Blend 38°	19.45	19.00	17.75	27.20	21.00	15.80	18.00	NA
Norway	Ekofisk Blend 42°	19.40	19.40	18.00	27.25	20.75	15.85	17.60	14.20
Canada	Mixed Blend 30°	22.97	22.97	20.46	26.07	19.25	12.53	16.55	NA
Canada	Lloydminster 22°	16.95	16.95	13.00	19.27	14.98	9.97	15.25	NA
Mexico	Isthmus 33°	18.25	18.25	15.80	24.80	19.90	14.53	14.83	13.10
Mexico	Maya 22°	14.34	14.40	10.75	20.00	17.05	10.63	11.10	NA
Colombia	Cano Limon 30°	17.98	17.98	15.73	24.95	20.15	15.20	15.85	NA
Angola	Cabinda 32°	18.50	18.60	16.65	25.35	19.65	14.40	16.40	NA
Cameroon	Kole 34°	18.50	18.60	16.65	25.85	20.15	14.90	16.20	NA
Egypt ⁴	Suez Blend 33°	16.65	16.75	15.20	24.25	16.75	12.75	15.90	12.81
Oman	Oman 34°	17.60	17.95	15.20	23.65	18.05	13.40	17.38	13.06
Australia	Gippsland 42°	19.90	20.15	21.35	26.75	19.65	16.00	16.70	NA
Malaysia	Tapis Blend 44°	21.65	21.65	22.95	36.50	19.20	12.40	18.40	14.30
Brunei	Serai Light 37°	21.45	21.45	22.85	36.40	19.20	13.75	18.50	14.15
U.S.S.R.	Export Blend 32°	18.20	18.15	16.55	26.05	20.25	14.55	15.80	13.20
China	Daqing 33°	20.20	20.10	18.50	26.10	18.15	15.30	17.70	13.73
Total Non-OPEC ³	NA	18.76	18.75	16.87	25.78	19.29	14.06	16.21	13.44
Total World ³	NA	18.04	18.19	16.22	24.72	18.91	13.58	16.57	13.08
United States ⁶	NA	17.97	18.04	15.41	24.06	18.87	13.41	16.10	13.38

¹ Estimated contract prices based on government-selling prices, netback values, or spot market quotations. All prices are f.o.b. at the foreign port of lading except where noted; 30 day payment plan except where noted. See Appendix A for procedure used for calculation of world oil prices.

² An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products.

³ Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated export volume.

⁴ On 60 days credit.

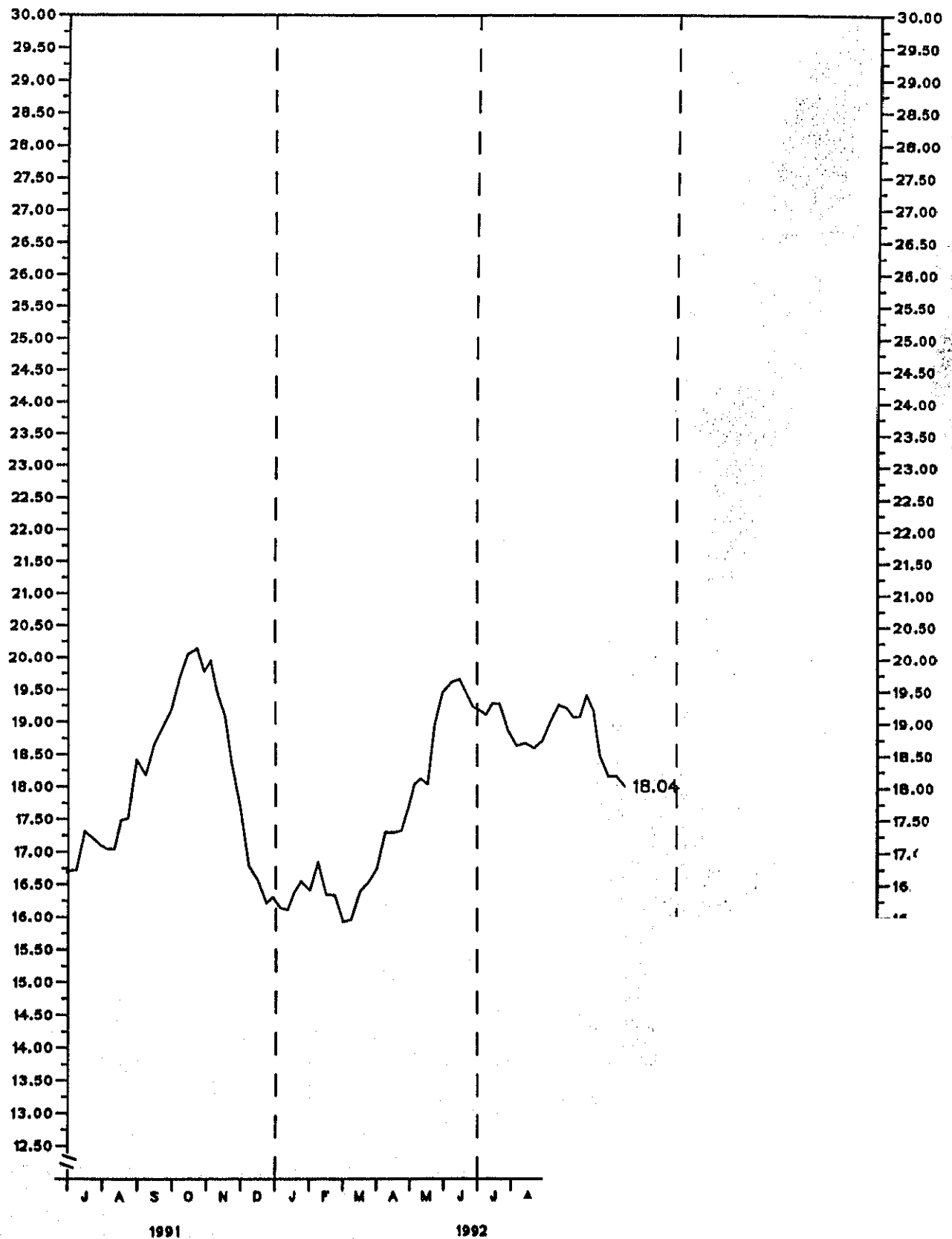
⁵ Price (CIF) to Mediterranean destinations; also called Urals.

⁶ Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated import volume.

NA=Not Applicable.

Source: See page 25.

Figure 9. World Crude Oil Price¹
(Dollars per Barrel)



¹ Average price (f.o.b.) of internationally traded oil only, weighted by estimate
Source: See page 25.

Week Ending 11/20/92 Weekly Petroleum Sta

Table 13. Spot Market Product Prices¹, Rotterdam and New York
(Dollars per Barrel)

Year/Month/Day	Motor Gasoline		Gas Oil/Heating Oil ²		Residual Fuel Oil ³	
	Rotterdam Unleaded Regular ⁵ (91 RON)	N.Y. ⁴ Unleaded Regular (87 Octane)	Rotterdam (0.3% Sulfur)	N.Y. ⁴ (0.2% Sulfur)	Rotterdam (1% Sulfur)	N.Y. ⁶ (1% Sulfur)
1991 Nov 22	26.61	27.13	27.28	28.99	17.94	16.50
29	24.85	26.21	25.74	28.43	19.14	16.15
Dec 6	23.92	24.18	24.06	27.45	17.87	15.50
13	22.51	23.11	23.46	26.21	17.72	14.75
20	22.04	22.86	23.59	25.46	17.12	14.75
27	21.69	22.47	22.39	24.51	16.82	14.00
1992 Jan 3	22.27	23.39	21.92	23.26	16.07	13.65
10	22.39	20.81	20.78	22.53	14.41	12.50
17	22.51	22.23	23.32	23.97	14.41	12.35
24	22.27	21.76	23.86	24.02	12.91	12.50
31	22.04	23.21	22.86	24.21	12.16	12.75
Feb 7	22.86	24.21	23.26	24.51	12.01	12.50
14	23.33	23.68	22.92	24.81	12.16	12.75
21	22.74	22.26	21.98	24.41	11.56	12.65
28	22.39	23.07	21.65	23.63	10.81	12.25
Mar 6	22.27	24.03	21.25	23.53	12.39	12.00
13	22.04	23.78	21.11	23.39	12.76	12.25
20	22.16	24.07	21.51	23.79	13.66	12.65
27	22.39	23.96	21.92	23.58	13.96	13.25
Apr 3	22.98	24.89	22.32	23.65	14.19	13.75
10	24.03	25.08	23.53	24.20	13.44	13.75
17	23.56	24.73	23.39	24.44	13.66	13.75
24	23.74	25.32	23.06	24.29	13.59	13.85
May 1	24.50	26.01	23.93	24.63	16.22	14.25
8	24.62	26.73	24.06	25.06	15.47	15.25
15	25.09	25.82	23.93	25.11	16.52	15.50
22	24.85	26.22	23.53	24.87	16.97	14.65
29	25.21	27.18	24.66	25.83	16.52	15.15
Jun 5	26.20	27.95	24.87	26.03	14.41	15.35
12	26.79	27.46	25.40	26.03	13.81	15.50
19	26.49	27.02	25.07	26.07	15.02	16.00
26	26.61	26.20	25.87	26.56	15.02	16.15
Jul 3	26.03	25.49	25.00	26.22	14.41	15.85
10	24.44	24.28	24.46	25.83	14.49	15.75
17	24.27	25.30	24.73	25.96	15.32	16.25
24	24.27	25.73	25.00	26.14	15.92	17.75
31	24.38	25.62	24.73	26.27	16.29	17.65
Aug 7	23.68	25.64	23.66	25.85	16.67	17.75
14	24.03	26.12	23.79	25.66	16.07	16.25
21	24.38	26.33	22.86	25.48	15.84	15.75
28	23.92	26.27	23.39	25.56	14.64	15.50
Sep 4	24.15	27.29	24.13	26.16	14.79	16.00
11	24.03	26.00	25.20	26.46	14.64	16.15
18	24.50	25.95	25.40	26.77	15.09	16.85
25	24.50	25.07	25.20	27.16	15.77	17.50
Oct 2	24.09	25.01	25.34	27.25	17.19	17.60
9	24.09	25.67	25.67	27.71	17.42	17.60
16	25.44	25.64	26.88	28.23	17.42	18.00
23	23.56	25.31	25.80	27.73	18.02	18.00
30	24.15	25.43	25.34	27.29	17.57	17.90
Nov 6	23.86	26.44	24.26	26.93	15.69	17.00
13	23.97	23.21	24.80	26.81	15.62	16.35
20	23.68	23.78	23.59	26.60	15.32	16.50

¹ See Appendix A for explanation of spot market product prices and coverage.

² Refers to No. 2 Heating Oil.

³ Refers to No. 6 Oil.

⁴ New York Harbor Reseller Barge Prices.

⁵ Refers to Research Octane Number (RON) only. European unleaded regular motor gasoline of 91 RON is approximately equivalent to a U.S. antiknock Index of 87 octane.

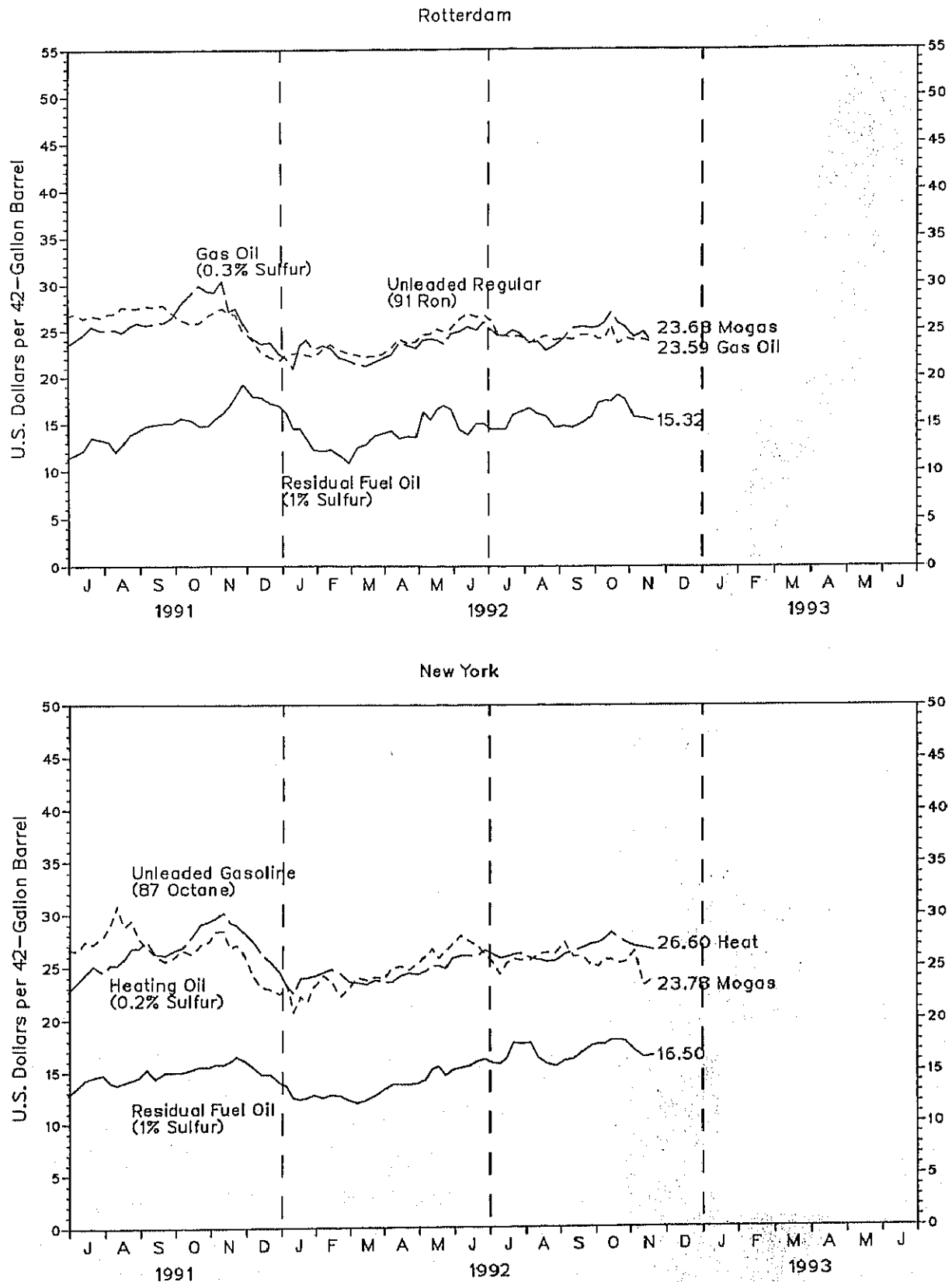
⁶ East Coast Cargoes.

Source: See page 25.

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Figure 10. Spot Market Product Prices, Rotterdam and New York



Source: See page 25.

Table 14. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	10/23/92	10/30/92	11/06/92	11/13/92	11/20/92
Crude Oil Production					
Domestic Production	7,036.0	7,041.0	7,011.0	6,954.0	6,987.0
Refinery Inputs and Utilization					
Crude Oil Input					
East Coast (PADD I)	13,632.0	13,627.0	13,634.0	13,662.0	13,408.0
Midwest (PADD II)	1,361.0	1,354.0	1,366.0	1,369.0	1,303.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	3,114.0	3,096.0	3,045.0	3,035.0	3,108.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	6,224.0	6,244.0	6,277.0	6,298.0	6,227.0
West Coast (PADD V)	462.0	427.0	430.0	438.0	429.0
Gross Inputs	2,471.0	2,507.0	2,516.0	2,524.0	2,341.0
East Coast (PADD I)	13,785.0	13,822.0	13,815.0	13,838.0	13,581.0
Midwest (PADD II)	1,337.0	1,371.0	1,334.0	1,352.0	1,280.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	3,147.0	3,110.0	3,108.0	3,084.0	3,159.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	6,279.0	6,328.0	6,339.0	6,348.0	6,307.0
West Coast (PADD V)	466.0	432.0	436.0	441.0	431.0
Operable Capacity (Million Barrels per Day)	2,536.0	2,581.0	2,599.0	2,614.0	2,403.0
Percent Utilization	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3
Operating Capacity (Million Barrels per Day)	89.8	90.2	90.1	90.3	88.6
Percent Utilization	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8
	92.9	93.2	93.2	93.4	91.6
Production by Product					
Finished Motor Gasoline					
Leaded Gasoline	7,102.0	6,958.0	7,087.0	7,223.0	7,382.0
East Coast (PADD I)	113.0	120.0	102.0	100.0	103.0
Midwest (PADD II)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	14.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	20.0	27.0	21.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	37.0	43.0	29.0	22.0	21.0
Unleaded Gasoline	43.0	51.0	39.0	43.0	31.0
East Coast (PADD I)	6,989.0	6,838.0	6,985.0	7,123.0	7,259.0
Midwest (PADD II)	856.0	762.0	935.0	853.0	771.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1,682.0	1,783.0	1,682.0	1,756.0	1,852.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3,132.0	2,977.0	3,045.0	3,093.0	3,222.0
West Coast (PADD V)	190.0	197.0	185.0	189.0	214.0
Jet Fuel	1,130.0	1,119.0	1,138.0	1,233.0	1,201.0
Naphtha-Type	1,468.0	1,452.0	1,413.0	1,547.0	1,401.0
Kerosene-Type	132.0	181.0	152.0	248.0	104.0
East Coast (PADD I)	1,336.0	1,271.0	1,261.0	1,299.0	1,297.0
Midwest (PADD II)	85.0	84.0	96.0	59.0	86.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	203.0	191.0	165.0	182.0	226.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	642.0	619.0	585.0	660.0	619.0
West Coast (PADD V)	31.0	29.0	30.0	30.0	21.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	374.0	348.0	385.0	368.0	345.0
East Coast (PADD I)	3,281.0	3,276.0	3,241.0	3,303.0	3,266.0
Midwest (PADD II)	438.0	456.0	435.0	492.0	450.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	783.0	810.0	781.0	770.0	772.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	1,465.0	1,451.0	1,471.0	1,474.0	1,495.0
West Coast (PADD V)	131.0	120.0	108.0	117.0	123.0
Coal Fuel Oil	445.0	438.0	447.0	450.0	426.0
East Coast (PADD I)	731.0	831.0	842.0	995.0	880.0
Midwest (PADD II)	98.0	92.0	115.0	120.0	126.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	55.0	84.0	71.0	83.0	70.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	286.0	321.0	342.0	455.0	373.0
West Coast (PADD V)	8.0	8.0	9.0	7.0	8.0
(Million Barrels)	287.0	325.0	304.0	329.0	303.0
Oil					
East Coast (PADD I)	330.1	333.5	327.3	320.2	325.8
Midwest (PADD II)	14.9	14.9	14.5	13.9	14.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	69.2	70.8	71.7	72.2	71.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	163.3	164.8	157.1	153.9	158.9
West Coast (PADD V)	10.8	11.0	11.2	11.1	11.8
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	71.9	72.0	72.7	69.2	69.5
East Coast (PADD I)	44.4	43.5	43.7	42.9	42.6
Midwest (PADD II)	13.0	13.0	13.6	13.2	12.9
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	15.3	15.7	14.8	14.9	14.9
West Coast (PADD V)	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
	6.3	5.5	6.2	5.7	5.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	10/23/92	10/30/92	11/06/92	11/13/92	11/20/92
Stocks (Million Barrels)					
Total Motor Gasoline	208.0	204.7	209.6	209.7	210.6
East Coast (PADD I)	57.1	55.4	55.6	54.7	56.9
New England (PADD IX)	4.7	4.5	4.9	3.9	4.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	28.8	27.2	26.6	26.6	27.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	23.5	23.7	24.2	24.2	24.2
Midwest (PADD II)	59.4	57.9	60.6	59.8	58.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	56.6	56.6	58.1	59.3	59.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.9	6.0
West Coast (PADD V)	29.1	29.0	29.2	30.0	29.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	134.2	136.1	137.7	141.1	141.1
East Coast (PADD I)	62.5	65.0	65.7	67.5	67.5
New England (PADD IX)	12.5	13.1	13.4	12.9	12.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	38.2	39.7	40.3	41.8	41.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	11.9	12.2	12.0	12.8	12.8
Midwest (PADD II)	29.1	29.5	29.0	29.3	29.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	30.5	29.7	31.3	32.0	32.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
West Coast (PADD V)	9.7	9.7	9.4	9.9	9.9
Residual Fuel Oil	45.3	44.3	44.7	47.0	47.0
East Coast (PADD I)	17.9	18.4	18.9	18.1	18.1
New England (PADD IX)	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	13.4	13.7	13.9	13.5	13.5
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.6
Midwest (PADD II)	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	16.4	15.5	15.5	17.9	17.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	8.3	7.7	7.5	8.0	7.2
Imports					
Total Crude Oil incl SPR	5,929.0	6,836.0	6,327.0	5,633.0	6,593.0
Crude Oil	5,929.0	6,836.0	6,327.0	5,633.0	6,593.0
East Coast (PADD I)	952.0	1,642.0	1,299.0	1,204.0	1,739.0
Midwest (PADD II)	573.0	756.0	757.0	491.0	617.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	4,107.0	4,094.0	4,038.0	3,716.0	4,082.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	65.0	68.0	78.0	78.0	78.0
West Coast (PADD V)	232.0	276.0	157.0	143.0	77.0
SPR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Motor Gasoline	164.0	113.0	426.0	130.0	257.0
Finished Leaded	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finished Unleaded	109.0	100.0	318.0	81.0	141.0
Blending Components	55.0	13.0	107.0	49.0	116.0
Jet Fuel	33.0	98.0	123.0	64.0	87.0
Naphtha-Type	0.0	48.0	35.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type	33.0	49.0	88.0	64.0	87.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	306.0	289.0	317.0	160.0	173.0
Residual Fuel Oil	525.0	377.0	493.0	339.0	324.0
Other	644.0	853.0	810.0	677.0	932.0
Total Refined Products Imports	1,672.0	1,728.0	2,168.0	1,370.0	1,773.0
Exports					
Total	957.0	957.0	900.0	900.0	900.0
Crude Oil	115.0	115.0	111.0	111.0	111.0
Products	842.0	842.0	789.0	789.0	789.0
Products Supplied					
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,277.0	7,510.0	6,923.0	7,056.0	7,240.0
Leaded	154.0	69.0	105.0	95.0	88.0
Unleaded	7,122.0	7,439.0	6,818.0	6,961.0	7,152.0
Jet Fuel	1,324.0	1,608.0	1,459.0	1,657.0	1,578.0
Naphtha-Type	183.0	199.0	174.0	206.0	189.0
Kerosene-Type	1,141.0	1,409.0	1,285.0	1,451.0	1,389.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,989.0	3,122.0	3,179.0	2,822.0	3,628.0
Residual Fuel Oil	1,316.0	1,113.0	1,069.0	801.0	1,170.0
Other Oils	2,953.0	4,428.0	3,689.0	4,244.0	3,776.0
Total Products Supplied	15,859.0	17,781.0	16,319.0	16,581.0	17,392.0

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* except for exports and crude oil production. See Appendix A for explanation of estimates of exports and crude oil production.

Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.

Source: See page 25.

Table 15. Weather Summary, Selected U.S. Cities
(Population Weighted Heating Degree-Days¹)

Weather data reported in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* are taken directly from a computerized system implemented by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/NWS, as a U.S. Government Agency, does not endorse any consumer information services.

The weather for the Nation, as measured by population-weighted heating degree-days from July 1, 1992, through November 21, 1992, has been 5 percent cooler than last year and 11 percent cooler than normal.

U.S. Total Heating Degree-Days (Population Weighted) and by City

	1992	1991- 1992	Normal	Percent Change	
				1992 vs. 1991-1992	1992 vs. Normal
June 30		4,341	4,689	--	--
November 21	792	754	715	5	11
Albuquerque	578	626	659	-8	-12
Albany	637	818	623	-22	2
Albany, Nev.	758	710	707	7	7
Atlanta	380	369	387	3	-2
Billings	1,308	1,411	1,337	-7	-2
Boise	1,054	995	1,064	6	-1
Boston	1,050	796	795	32	32
Buffalo	1,283	1,086	1,077	18	19
Cheyenne	1,421	1,485	1,448	-4	-2
Chicago	1,166	1,143	939	2	24
Cincinnati	676	818	789	7	11
Cleveland	1,101	958	952	15	16
Columbia, SC	385	361	336	7	15
Denver	989	1,152	1,073	-14	-8
Des Moines	1,096	1,222	945	-10	16
Detroit	1,176	1,026	1,046	15	12
Fargo	1,771	1,784	1,591	-1	11
Hartford	1,206	936	953	29	27
Houston	123	238	160	-48	-23
Jacksonville	111	155	119	-28	-7
Kansas City	836	955	719	-12	16
Las Vegas	206	228	271	-10	-24
Los Angeles	21	73	197	-71	-89
Memphis	336	465	408	-28	-18
Miami	0	8	0	***	***
Milwaukee	1,229	1,170	1,143	5	8
Minneapolis	1,489	1,588	1,293	-6	15
Montgomery	280	324	278	-20	-6
New York City	770	578	621	33	24
Oakland	434	622	464	-30	-6
Omaha	1,072	1,208	906	-11	18
Portland	746	637	675	17	11
Portland, ME	38	83	101	-54	-62
Portland, ME	1,070	945	963	13	11
Portland, ME	1,443	1,201	1,312	20	10
Portland, ME	1,024	798	884	28	16
Portland, ME	545	498	483	9	13
Portland, ME	644	552	554	17	16
Portland, ME	641	752	690	-15	-7
Portland, ME	772	745	1,022	4	-24
Portland, ME	900	886	968	2	-7
Portland, ME	278	389	621	-29	-55
Portland, ME	889	840	1,138	6	-22
Portland, ME	217	352	258	-38	-16
Portland, ME	687	556	519	24	32

Glossary.

¹Normal heating degree-days 100 or less, or ratio incalculable.

SOURCES

Table 1

- Current Year Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804; EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*; and EIA, Office of Oil and Gas.
- Previous Year Data: Estimates based on EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

Table 2

- Monthly Data: 1990-1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for operable capacity for January 1992 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1991.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800.

Figure 1

- Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for operable capacity for January 1992 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1991.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800.

Table 3

- Monthly Data: 1990-1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, and -803.

Figure 2

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802 and -803.

Table 4

- Monthly Data: 1990-1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 3

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 5

- Monthly Data: 1990-1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 4

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 6

- Monthly Data: 1990-1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 5

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 6 and Table 7

- Monthly Data: 1990-1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Figure 7 and Table 8

- Monthly Data: 1990-1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Figure 8 and Table 9

- Monthly Data: 1990-1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804.
- Projections: EIA, Office of Energy Markets and End Use (November 1992).

Table 10

- Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil: Form EIA-14, *Refiners Monthly Cost Report*.

- Platt's Oilgram Price Report.
- Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.
- Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide, International.
- Weekly Petroleum Argus.

Table 11

- Motor Gasoline - Bureau of Labor Statistics. See glossary description for *Retail Motor Gasoline Prices*.
- Residential Heating Oil - Forms EIA-782A, *Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report*, and EIA-782B, *Monthly No. 2 Distillate Sales Report*.

Table 13 and Figure 10

- Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide.

Table 12 and Figure 9

- EIA, International & Contingency Information Division.

Table 14

- Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804.

Appendix A

EIA Weekly Data: Survey Design and Estimation Methods

The Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) comprises five surveys: the "Weekly Refinery Report" (EIA-800); the "Weekly Bulk Terminal Report" (EIA-801); the "Weekly Product Pipeline Report" (EIA-802); the "Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-803); and the "Weekly Imports Report" (EIA-804). The EIA weekly reporting system, as part of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System, was designed to collect data similar to those collected monthly. In the WPSRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPSRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly. All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The EIA-800 sample frame includes all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. The EIA-801 sample frame includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its possessions that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The EIA-802 sample frame includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the 50 States and the District of Columbia that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-802 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The EIA-803 sample frame consists of all companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The EIA-804 sample frame includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions, as well as imports from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during

some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published.

	Weekly Form	Monthly Frame Size	Weekly Sample Size
Refiners (Refineries)	EIA-800	168(250)	59(155)
Bulk Terminals	EIA-801	331	79
Product Pipelines	EIA-802	81	46
Crude Oil Stock Holders	EIA-803	162	78
Importers	EIA-804	851	95

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, Telefax, and electronic transmission on a weekly basis. All canvassed firms must file by 5 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report week, 7 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered.

Estimation and Imputation

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, explicit imputation is done for companies which have not yet responded. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent weekly reported values for this specific company. The imputed values are treated like reported values in the estimation procedure, which calculates ratio estimates of the weekly totals. First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in a geographic area are summed. (Calculation of the weekly total for the current week's data for a given product for all companies.) Next, the most recent month's data for the same product are summed. (Calculation of the monthly total for a given product for all companies.) The ratio of the current week's sum to the monthly sum is then multiplied by the monthly total to obtain the imputed value for the current week's data for a given product for all companies.

This process
refineries
pro-

Response Rates

The response rate as of the day after the filing deadline is about 80 percent for the EIA-800, 75 percent for the EIA-801, 95 percent for the EIA-802, 80 percent for the EIA-803, and greater than 95 percent for the EIA-804. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimates is usually between 1 percent and 2 percent.

Estimation of Domestic Crude Oil Production

Monthly data on crude oil production for States are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of crude oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly crude oil production information becomes available. In order to present more timely crude oil production volumes, the Energy Information Administration prepares weekly crude oil production estimates which are based on historical production patterns and, where available, other data such as pipeline runs from the Alaskan North Slope during the week. These weekly estimates are presented as the weekly and 4-week average crude oil production volumes shown in this publication. Cumulative crude oil production volumes shown in the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet include revised estimates published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Estimation of Exports

Official U.S. exports statistics for crude oil and petroleum products are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. The EIA obtains these data on a monthly basis approximately 10 weeks after the reporting month. Beginning with statistics for the ending in October 1991, weekly estimates of exports using an autoregressive integrated moving-average procedure. The ARIMA procedure models a value as

To assess the accuracy of weekly statistics, monthly estimates derived from weekly estimates are compared with the final monthly aggregates published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*. Although final monthly data are still subject to error, they have been thoroughly reviewed and edited, they reflect all revisions made during the year and they are considered to be the most accurate data available. The mean absolute percent error provides a measure of the average revisions relative to the aggregates being measured for a variable. The mean absolute percent error for 1988 weekly data was less than 3 percent for 19 of the 30 major petroleum variables analyzed. Most of the variables with mean absolute percent errors of 3 percent or more were for refined products imports series. The mean absolute percent error for total weekly refined products imports was 15 percent for 1988. It should be noted that products imports data are highly variable and cannot be estimated from a sample with the same precision as other petroleum variables. Weekly estimates for refined products imports are almost always low because small companies, which are not in the weekly sample, generally import large volumes of finished products only a few times during the year.

An analytical article, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data," which assesses the differences between interim and final data on the 30 major petroleum variables, is published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* once each year.

Interpretation and Derivation of Average Inventory Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgments of critical levels. Methods used in developing the average inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

Average Inventory Levels

The charts displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products (p.7), crude oil (p.7), motor gasoline (p.9), distillate fuel oil (p.11), and residual fuel oil (p.13) provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" for the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation for the past 7 years.

The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are estimated with a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., the same seasonal factor is used for each January during the 7-year period) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors are updated annually in October, using the 7 most recent years' final monthly data.

**Table A1. Values of Average Ranges in Inventory Graphs
(Million Barrels)**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Lower Range												
Total Petroleum.....	1,033.8	1,015.1	998.4	1,003.2	1,028.5	1,033.5	1,054.1	1,053.6	1,064.9	1,057.2	1,062.7	1,035.3
Crude Oil.....	330.9	332.6	338.6	339.0	344.0	337.6	336.2	332.3	328.3	334.8	337.1	328.2
Motor Gasoline.....	226.9	228.9	215.0	211.7	210.1	205.5	209.9	206.9	213.7	205.6	208.9	212.0
Stillate Fuel Oil.....	120.1	103.1	91.2	90.6	93.9	98.8	110.9	117.3	125.3	123.0	127.1	127.6
Residual Fuel Oil.....	46.4	43.9	41.2	40.4	42.9	42.1	42.4	42.2	45.0	46.3	47.9	47.0
Upper Range												
Total Petroleum.....	1,073.3	1,054.6	1,037.9	1,042.7	1,068.0	1,073.0	1,093.6	1,093.0	1,104.3	1,096.7	1,102.2	1,073.3
Crude Oil.....	352.2	354.0	360.0	360.3	365.4	358.9	357.5	353.6	349.7	356.1	358.5	352.2
Motor Gasoline.....	239.9	241.8	227.9	224.6	223.1	218.4	222.9	219.8	226.7	218.5	221.8	239.9
Stillate Fuel Oil.....	132.9	115.9	104.0	103.3	106.7	111.6	123.6	130.1	138.0	135.8	139.9	132.9
Residual Fuel Oil.....	51.6	49.0	46.4	45.5	48.0	47.3	47.5	47.4	50.2	51.5	53	51.6

Seasonal factors are used to deseasonalize data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) in order to determine a deseasonalized average band. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series is the midpoint of the band, and two standard deviations of the series (adjusting first for extreme months) is its width. When the seasonal factors are added back in, the upper curve is the midpoint plus one standard deviation plus a seasonal factor, and the lower curve is the midpoint minus one standard deviation plus the seasonal factor. The "average range" shown on the graphs reflects the actual data. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October (Table A1).

Minimum Observed Inventories

The lines labeled "observed minimum" on the stock graphs are the lowest inventory levels observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Projections from the Short-Term Energy Outlook, Fourth Quarter 1992

The mid-price case for petroleum demands presented in the fourth quarter 1992 *Short-Term Energy Outlook* reflect the assumptions of real gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 1.8 percent in 1992 and 2.8 percent in 1993, and normal weather, as measured in number of heating and cooling degree-days. In order to provide plausible ranges for the petroleum projections provided in the *Outlook*, ranges of macroeconomic, price, and weather assumptions are used.

The upper demand bound reflects an assumed combination of higher oil prices, higher economic growth, and more severe weather than those of the base case. In this scenario, real gross domestic product is expected to increase by 1.9 percent in 1992 and by 4.4 percent in 1993, and weather (in terms of heating degree-days) is assumed to be about 10 percent colder than the base case beginning with the fourth quarter of 1992. The lower demand bound assumes that real gross domestic product

increases by 1.7 percent in 1992 and by 1.1 percent in 1993, and that weather is substantially milder than in the base case.

Weather sensitivities are based on assumed deviations above and below normal that correspond to one-half of the largest quarterly deviations from normal in heating and cooling degree-days over the last 15 years. Average petroleum sensitivity factors for this forecast are summarized below:

- A 1-percent increase in real GDP raises petroleum demand by about 155,000 barrels per day.
- A \$1-per-barrel increase in crude oil prices, assuming no price response from non-petroleum energy sources, reduces demand by about 41,000 barrels per day.
- A 1-percent increase in demand by increase in oil prices by about 11,000 barrels per day.

For more detailed published reports, see the *Short-Term Energy Outlook*. Copyright 1992 by the U.S. Department of Energy.

The weight of the "Highlight" is based on the oil export and the oil producing contract.

was determined by investigating a number of industry publications (i.e., "Oil Buyers' Guide", "Platt's Oilgram Price Report", "Petroleum Intelligence Weekly", and "Weekly Petroleum Argus") and by contacting oil market analysts.

Then, the appropriate crude oil volumes to be used as weighting factors for each country were determined. These volumes are estimates based on a number of sources which provide data on production, consumption, and exports for these countries. Export volumes for a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors. After the export volumes had been determined, simple mathematical weighted averages were calculated to arrive at the "Total OPEC," "Total Non-OPEC," and "Total World" prices.

The average United States (FOB) import price is derived by the same basic procedure as the world oil price, that is, taking the representative contract crude oil price of a specific crude oil from a particular country and weighting this price by a certain volume of crude oil. In this case, the weighting factors are the volumes of crude oil imported into the U.S. from pertinent countries. Import volumes from a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors.

Both the import and export volumes are preliminary. Due to their origin, these estimates cannot be fully verified. These

volumes are updated monthly, or more frequently when changes in oil market conditions make updating appropriate.

Explanation and Coverage of Spot Market Product Prices

Definition of spot market product prices for the Rotterdam market: Represent the mid point of the bid/asked price range for CIF cargoes scheduled for prompt arrival at Rotterdam (within 48 hours).

Definition of spot market product prices for the New York market: Represent last sale price reported or offered. Prices are ex-duty and do not include Federal or State taxes.

General definition of spot prices: A transaction concluded "on the spot," that is, on a one-time prompt delivery basis, usually referring to a transaction involving only one cargo of product. This contrasts with a term contract sale which obligates the seller to furnish product on an evenly-spread delivery basis over an extended period of time, usually for 1 year.

Coverage of petroleum product prices is restricted to and updated according to the major products traded. Major products are determined by the highest number of transactions and the highest volumes of product traded, e.g., 1987 replacement of the New York leaded regular gasoline series with the unleaded regular gasoline series.

Appendix B

EIA-819 Monthly Oxygenate Report

Beginning with the March 20, 1992 issue of the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, results of the Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" are presented. Information regarding this survey is provided in the "Explanatory Notes" which follow the detailed tables in Appendix B. These data are also published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* starting with the March 1992 issue.

The monthly oxygenate report monitors the activity of the industry in responding to the requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The industry is growing and has never before been surveyed about oxygenate production, storage, imports and blending. The data presented here are the most accurate data available. However, they may still contain inaccuracies due to respondent misunderstanding or frames deficiencies. We are working with the industry to improve the data.

Highlights

- As of October 31, 1992, U.S. stocks of MTBE were 19.2 million barrels, representing a 3.6 million barrel decrease compared to the previous month.
- In preparation for the Environmental Protection Agency's CO non-attainment program that begins November 1, 1992, significant amounts of MTBE were blended into motor gasoline during October.

Table B1. U.S. Summary Table, October 1992

Products	October 1992		September 1992		Year to Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production.....	2,300	74	2,009	67	21,226	70
Stocks	2,980	--	2,973	--	--	--
Blended Into						
Motor Gasoline ^a ...	2,343	76	1,617	54	19,307	63
MTBE						
Production.....	3,668	118	3,129	104		
Stocks	19,208	--	22,853			
Imports.....	W	W	W			
Blended Into						
Motor Gasoline	6,791	219	3,540	1		

^a Quantities of fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline are calculated by the Energy Information Administration as production plus imports, minus stock change.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report"

**Table B2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production, Ending Stocks, and Blending by Petroleum Administration
for Defense Districts (PADD), 1992**
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Months	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production	78	71	68	68	68	66	66	70	67	74		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	1,076	1,287	1,462	1,457	1,858	1,941	2,362	2,530	2,973	2,980		
Blended Into Motor Gasoline ^a	68	68	62	68	55	64	52	66	54	76		
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	85	93	100	82	88	67	200	207	177	163		
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production	73	66	63	64	64	61	61	66	66	72		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	532	662	791	794	1,010	1,143	1,344	1,361	1,639	1,553		
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	248	344	394	452	530	464	562	612	405	477		
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	27	11	20	14	15	12	17	20	21	44		
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	184	177	156	114	214	254	240	330	732	743		

^a Ethanol blended into motor gasoline are calculated by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). This quantity is equal to production plus change.
void disclosure of individual company data.
not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

**Table B3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending
by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD), 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)**

District/Months	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production	98	94	89	79	90	90	101	91	104	118		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	11,999	12,681	13,966	14,962	15,961	18,887	20,436	23,131	22,853	19,208		
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Blended into Motor Gasoline	53	50	38	44	49	43	43	42	118	219		
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	3,086	2,944	3,551	3,929	4,453	4,663	4,824	5,046	4,875	3,839		
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Blended into Motor Gasoline	7	6	10	9	8	6	7	6	14	56		
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Blended into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production	88	82	77	69	77	77	88	78	93	108		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	5,104	5,711	6,058	6,728	6,870	8,549	8,928	9,847	9,192	8,309		
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Blended into Motor Gasoline	24	24	11	20	22	20	19	24	26	21		
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Blended into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	3,418	3,673	4,011	4,064	4,309	5,385	5,385	5,385	5,385	5,385		
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Blended into Motor Gasoline	14	14	13	13	16	13	11	10	24	17		

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

**Table B4. Monthly Methanol Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by Petroleum Administration
for Defense Districts (PADD), 1992**
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Months	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production	93	82	90	98	92	94	94	83	89	90		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	3,436	3,017	3,371	3,878	3,854	4,334	4,161	4,104	4,179	5,137		
Imports	17	16	20	26	22	22	24	17	36	27		
Blended into Motor Gasoline	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3		
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	439	406	580	640	560	512	718	652	646	519		
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Blended into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	340	342	345	281	329	449	372	371	338	950		
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Blended into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production	85	75	86	94	86	88	89	78	84	85		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	2,556	2,189	2,345	2,895	2,826	3,268	2,995	2,945	3,091	3,550		
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Blended into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
North (PADD IV)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Blended into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
West (PADD V)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Blended into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		

did not disclose individual company data.
 not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Form EIA-819 Monthly Oxygenate Report

Explanatory Notes

Background

Beginning no later than November 1992, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 require that all gasoline sold in carbon monoxide nonattainment areas have an oxygen content of 2.7 percent (by weight) during wintertime months. Beginning in 1995 further requirements are that only reformulated gasoline having an average oxygen content of 2.0 percent be sold in the nine worst ozone nonattainment areas.

In 1991, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) conducted a frame identifier survey of companies that produce, blend, store, or import oxygenates. The purpose of this survey was to (1) identify all U.S. producers, blenders, storers, and importers of oxygenates; and (2) collect supply, and blending data for 1990 and end of 1990 inventory data on those oxygenates blended into motor gasoline. A summary of the results from the identification survey were published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* dated February 21, 1992.

Overview

In order to continue to provide relevant information about U.S. and regional gasoline supply, the EIA has begun a new oxygenate data collection program. The Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" collects information on oxygenate production, imports, stocks and blending into motor gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD's). Data are aggregated and presented on Tables B1-B4 of this appendix as follows:

Table B1. U.S. Summary Table, Current Month

Table B2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production, Ending Stocks, and Blending by PADD, 1992

Table B3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by PADD, 1992

Table B4. Monthly Methanol Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by PADD, 1992

All data are displayed in thousand barrels (42 U.S. Gallons per Barrel) or thousand barrels per day.

Collection Methods

Data for the EIA-819 survey are collected beginning on the fifth working day of each month. Information is solicited by telephone or can be transmitted to the EIA by facsimile. Receipt of the data is monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Additional follow-up telephone calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report on the Form was selected from the universe of companies that on the Form EIA-822A/D, "Oxygenate Op Identification Survey". The universe consisted operators of facilities that produce (manufacture or distill) oxygenates (including MTBE plants, petrochemical plants, and refineries that produce oxygenates as part of their operations); (2) operators of petroleum refineries; (3) operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, blending plants, and other non-refinery facilities that store and/or blend oxygenates; and (4) importers of oxygenates (importer of record) located in or importing oxygenates into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the frames survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within two time frames: monthly and annually. Monthly frames maintenance procedures for the EIA-819 focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership.

To supplement monthly frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts an annual frames investigation. This annual evaluation results in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame.

Quality Control and Data Revision

initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. Entries on Tables B1-B4 of this appendix will be marked with an "R" to indicate that data have been revised.

Data Imputation and Estimation

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The EIA-819 has a very high response rate. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data.

After the data files have been edited and corrected, aggregation is done for production, imports, stocks, and blending by each geographic region. Estimation factors, which were derived from 1990 reported data, are then applied to each cell to generate published estimates.

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any other Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on this form will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in the determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that for

example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

EIA-819 Definitions

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-OH}$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is either capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates into motor gasoline.

Bulk Station. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of less than 50,000 barrels and receives its petroleum products by tank car or truck.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Ending Stocks. Stocks of oxygenates held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month.

ETBE (ethyl tertiary butyl ether) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COC}_2\text{H}_5$. An oxygenate blend stock. It is formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Fuel Ethanol $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH})$. An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol. Eligible for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Methanol (CH_3OH) . A light volatile alcohol. Eligible for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COCH}_3$. An ether eligible for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Motor Gasoline Blending of Oxygenates. Blending of gasoline and oxygenates under the Environmental Protection Agency's "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rule (56 FR (February 11, 1991)).

Other Oxygenates. Other aliphatic alcohols and aliphatic ethers eligible for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

Oxygenates. Any substance which, when add gasoline, increases the amount of oxygen in that gasol blend.

Through a series of waivers and interpretive rules, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined the allowable limits for oxygenates in unleaded gasoline. The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules (56 FR (February 11, 1991)) allows blends of aliphatic alcohols other than methanol and aliphatic ethers, provided the oxygen content does not exceed 2.7 percent by weight.

The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules also

oxygen must not exceed 3.7 percent by weight, and the blend must meet ASTM volatility specifications as well as phase separation and alcohol purity specifications (commonly referred to as the "DuPont" waiver).

MTBE (*methyl tertiary butyl ether*). Blends up to 15.0 percent by volume MTBE which must meet the ASTM D4814 specifications. Blenders must take precautions that the blends are not used as base gasolines for other oxygenated blends (commonly referred to as the "Sun" waiver).

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils,

natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, alcohol and oxygenates.

TAME (*tertiary amyl methyl ether*) $(CH_3)_2(C_2H_5)COCH_3$. An oxygenate blend stock with an octane number of 104.5 (R+M)/2. It is formed by the catalytic etherification of isoamylene with methanol.

TBA (*tertiary butyl alcohol*) $(CH_3)_3COH$. An alcohol primarily used as a chemical feedstock, a solvent or feedstock for isobutylene production for MTBE; produced as a co-product of propylene oxide production or by direct hydration of isobutylene.

Glossary

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons.

CI (Cost, Insurance, Freight). This term refers to a type of sale in which the buyer of the product agrees to pay a unit price that includes the f.o.b. value of the product at the point of origin plus all costs of insurance and transportation. This type of a transaction differs from a "Delivered" purchase, in that the buyer accepts the quantity as determined at the loading port (as certified by the Bill of Lading and Quality Report) rather than pay based on the quantity and quality ascertained at the unloading port. It is similar to the terms of an f.o.b. sale, except that the seller, as a service for which he is compensated, arranges for transportation and insurance.

Cooling Degree-Days. The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is above 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

Crude Oil. A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Lease condensate and drips are included but topped crude oil (residual) and other unfinished oils are excluded.

Crude Oil Input. The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.

Degree-Day Normals. Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1951-1980). These may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

Distillate Fuel Oil. Includes No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils, and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. These are light fuel oils used primarily for home heating, as a diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and for electric power generation.

FOB (Free On Board). Pertains to a transaction whereby the seller makes the product available within an agreed on period at a given port at a given price; it is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange for the transportation and insurance.

Gas Oil. European designation for No. 2 heating oil, and diesel fuel.

Gross Inputs. The crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids put into atmospheric crude oil distillation units.

Heating Degree-Days. The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is below 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

Imports. Unless otherwise specified in this report, refers to gross imports. Imports of minor products ("other oils") include

aviation gasoline, kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, plant condensate, petrochemical feedstocks, lube oils, waxes, special naphthas, coke, asphalt, and other miscellaneous oils.

Jet Fuel. Includes kerosene-type jet fuel and naphtha-type jet fuel. Kerosene-type jet fuel is a kerosene quality product used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines. Naphtha-type jet fuel is a product in the heavy naphthas range used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Motor Gasoline. Finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and blending components in the gasoline range. Production data represent finished leaded gasoline and finished unleaded gasoline. Stocks and imports data consist of the two types of finished gasoline and blending components. Stock change used in the calculation of motor gasoline product supplied is the change in finished motor gasoline stocks.

Operable Capacity. The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within 90 days.

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PADD I:

Padd IX:

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Population-Weighted Degree-Days. Heating or cooling degree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree-days are recorded. To compute national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions comprised of from three to eight States which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and these products are then summed to arrive at the national population weighted degree-day figure.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Products Supplied. A value calculated for specific products which is equal to domestic production plus net imports (imports less exports), less the net increase in primary stocks. Total products supplied is calculated as inputs to refineries, plus estimated refinery gains, plus other hydrocarbon input, plus product imports, less product exports, less the net increase in product stocks. Values shown for "Other Oils" product supplied are the difference between total product supplied and product supplied values for specified products. Other oils product supplied incorporates crude oil product supplied and reclassified product adjustment.

Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil. The average price paid by refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in accordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and consistently and historically applied by the refiners concerned. Domestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or from the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC 1131. Imported crude oil is any crude oil which is not domestic oil. The composite is the weighted average price of domestic and imported crude oil. Prices do not include the price of crude oil or the SPR.

Utilization. Ratio of the total amount of refined oils, and natural gas plant liquids run through distillation units to the operable capacity of the period 1979-1984 the refinery capacity of U.S. refineries ranged between 87 percent and 95 percent. Ratio for an individual refinery may fluctuate depending on the type of crude and other raw materials, the types of products produced, and the size of the refinery.

Includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils which are primarily for electric power generation, for commercial space heating, as a ship fuel, and for other uses.

Online Prices. Motor gasoline prices calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in the construction of the Consumer Price Index

(CPI). These prices are collected in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers -- about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-service).

Stock Change (Refined Products). Component of Product Supplied calculation shown on U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet. The product stock change shown on the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet for the current 4-week period is calculated in the following way; an average daily stock change is calculated for major refined products (i.e., all actual reported stocks); this stock change is added to an estimate for minor product stock change based on historical monthly data; a daily average stock change for refined product stocks for the 4-week period is then calculated. To calculate minor product stock change, the stock levels shown for other oils in the stock section of the balance sheet are used. These other oils stock levels are derived by: 1) computing an average daily rate of stock change for each month based on monthly data for the past 6 years; 2) using this daily rate and the minor stock levels from the most recent monthly publication to estimate the minor product stock level for the current period.

Stocks. For individual products in the WPSR, quantities held at refineries, in pipelines, and at bulk terminals which have a capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption, are excluded. Stocks of individual products held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but included in "Other Oils" estimates and "Total."

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil. A term which appears in U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet. It reconciles the difference between data (or estimates) about supply and data (or estimates) about disposition. Its value can be positive or negative since it is a balancing term. As it appears in the monthly publications, it reflects the accuracy of the reported data. Because the unaccounted-for crude oil figure reflects the accuracy of reported and estimated figures, one would expect the figure to be larger in balances using preliminary or estimated data and smaller in balances using final data. In fact, the published figures confirm this expectation. In the WPSR, 4-week averages for the previous year are interpolated from final monthly data, so that the unaccounted-for crude oil value for the previous year is considerably smaller than that for the current period.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

United States. For the purpose of the report, the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data for the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. territories are not included in the U.S. Totals.

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STOP BITS: 1

PARITY: NONE

DUPLEX: FULL

TERMINAL TYPE: *examples:* ANSI, ANSI-BBS, VT100

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Weekly Petroleum Status Report, updated on Wednesdays (Thursdays in the event of a holiday) at 5 p.m.

Petroleum Supply Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month

Oxygenate data, updated approximately 15 working days after the end of the report month

Heating fuel data, (April through September) updated the 2nd week of the month

Petroleum Marketing Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month

Winter Fuels Report, (October through March) updated on Wednesdays (Thursdays in the event of a holiday) at 5 p.m.

Natural Gas Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month

Weekly Coal Production, updated on Fridays at 5 p.m.

Quarterly Coal Report, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter

Electric Power Monthly, updated on the 1st of the month